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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE opening intelligence of my children was to me, unlike other parents, an additional source of misery. As antagonism to Popery was the dominant characteristic of Miss Olive's mind, and my wife's views of religion, as far as they went, were ultra-Protestant, it may well be supposed that our little people learned to think and speak as they did who had the training of them. And I professing the same religion—no, not that exactly, either, for I could not have told if any one asked me, *what* I professed—*protesting*, at all events, as I appeared to do, against "the errors and corruptions of Rome," how could I dare to teach them anything "Romish," or even to edge in a word on behalf of the much-belied doctrines and practices of that "persuasion." Had I been a real Protestant, "to the manor born," and free from the burning brand of apostacy, with even a slight knowledge of Catholics or their religion, I could have counteracted much of the pernicious teaching so lavishly bestowed on the children, but, endeavoring to appear what I was not, I labored under a continual restraint, fearing to be found out, and have my borrowed feathers shamefully torn off. And this fear was on me, not only in the presence of my wife, or her aunt, but even when alone with the children. If any of them made a mocking or contemptuous remark, as very often happened, in relation to some Catholic doctrine, seen by them through the distorted medium of their old aunt's bigotry, I was forced to gulp down my rising anger, and keep silence, or seem to laugh as they did, lest a dangerous report might be made to the ruling powers.

One day when I came suddenly on the youngsters at their sport, I found Joel, the eldest boy, entertaining his juniors with a fancy sketch of "the Pope of Rome," wherein that personage was described as having a cloven foot, stunted horns, and a most fiendish cast of countenance.

"Fie! fie, Joel!" I cried almost involuntarily, "what nonsense is that? The Pope is just like any other man!—an't you ashamed to talk like that?"

"Why, no, father!—its every word true—aunty says so."

"Oh! yes, father," put in little Olive, the youngest girl, "aunty tells us ever so many things about the big old Pope, with him horns and red eyes — and — oh! my, he naughty wicked man—I so fraid of him!" and the child actually shuddered with fear and horror of the revolting image.

In vain did I put in a faint protest against the description of "Giant Pope." The impression was made on the ductile minds of the children by the oft-repeated nursery-tales of their evangelically-pious aunt, and as I dared not enter into any positive description of the Pontiff or his real abode, all I did venture to say, being merely denial, had little or no effect in removing the rooted aversion so sedulously fostered for weeks and months.

I took an early opportunity, however, of representing to Miss Olive the injurious effect of such tales of horror on the plastic minds of children. Miss Olive listened with a stony aspect, and when I had done, she turned on me with an eye of fire:

"So you don't like my portrait of the old fellow at Rome?"

"Well! it an't—so much that—as—as—in short, you know as well as I do, or ought to know, Miss Samuels, that it an't right to tell children such frightful stories. I wonder at a woman of your good sense to do it."

"Good sense—ah!—yes, I rather think I have a *small* share of that article—too much to have any leaning towards Rome—eh! Mr. *Kerrigan!*"

I started as though an adder had stung me. I looked at Eve, but Eve only smiled, and shook her head. I looked once more at Miss Olive, and *she* smiled, too, in her grim, freezing way.

"Mr. Kerrigan!" I repeated.

"Mr. Kerrigan!" said Miss Olive after me, pronouncing every word so slowly and distinctly as to leave no mistake about it. "Did you suppose, now, that folks here were so very green that you could come it over them like that? Why, it wan't many months after you told us 'your real name,' as you called it, till we found out your real, *real* one from Wilson Hunter of the Post-office. However that an't what we were speaking of—you can still be *Mr. Kerr*, for all us, you know—but about the children. Don't trouble you about what stories I tell them. I guess you'll never hear of me telling them any that an't moral and useful. If you think I an't fit to assist Eve in bringing up her children, why jest say so, and I shan't have anything more to do with *them*—or the housekeeping either."

The words that trembled on my lip were driven back into my tortured heart by an imploring look from Eve who took it upon herself to answer for me. She eagerly assured her aunt that I meant no harm, and that no one could be more sensible than I of the inestimable value of her care over the children, and her excellent moral training of them.

"Moral, Eve! you say moral only—I should hope it is religious as well——"

"Oh certainly, aunt!—no one can dispute that—in fact it is essentially religious," Eve added with a spice of her earlier archness.

I groaned in spirit as I inwardly assented to the truth of this half-satirical remark. Not so Miss Olive who was so softened by Eve's adroit management that she even deigned to overlook my silence, (for I had taken up a book,) and asked me with rather more good-nature than she usually displayed on *any* occasion, whether I would not call Joel in to hear him read.

I assented as cheerfully as I could, and told the little fellow to choose what he should read.

"Oh yes, father, I'll read the pretty story mother made me read this morning, about the great Romish idols, made of wood and stone and all such things, that they fall down and pray to. An't that horrid, father?" said the child, as he placed his finger under the first word, to commence. Fain would I have taken the book from him, and flung it in the fire which burned so temptingly in the old-fashioned brazen grate. But Eve's eye was on me, with more than its usual significance, and, what was still worse, Aunt Olive's eye was on me, looking awfully cold and critical through the silver mounted spectacles which, of late, she had been driven by hard necessity to wear. There was nothing for it, then, but to let Joel go on with his precious lesson, and for full twenty minutes I was compelled to sit listening to a nonsensical and yet ingenious parallel between the heathen gods of the Pantheon and the Saints of the Roman calendar—the latter, it was said, presiding over the spiritual darkness of modern Rome as the former did over its pagan predecessor. My heart swelled almost to bursting as I thought of good St. Kevin, and all the beneficent patrons of my childhood whose guardian presence threw such a charm around my lonely wanderings in those happy, happy days when I was full of faith, and hope, and had boundless confidence in the watchful care of those beatified servants of God.

"Alas! alas!" said I within myself, "this blessed connection with the unseen world, this all-consoling trust in the kindly intercession of the Saints, my children can never know—a dreary blank must their infancy be deprived of this ineffable charm—oh misery! and am I to blame?—have I ruined them as well as myself?" Under the influence of this racking thought, I started to my feet, and telling Joel he had read enough for that time, I hastily left the house, nor stopped till I reached the river's bank where I threw myself under a tree to give free vent to the headlong torrent of bitter thought that was sweeping through my soul.

That evening, when I returned home, I found we had a guest for supper. He was a short, stubby little man with a bronzed and yet ruddy complexion, enlivened by, a pair of small, dark, never-resting eyes, expressive both of good humor and good nature. This individual had been in the habit of supplying the family with shoes, and although he was somewhat of a favorite with us all on account of his scrupulous honesty and imperturbably good temper, no one had ever dreamed of inviting him to our family table, for the truth was that we were rather fastidious in our choice of company. Besides good Mr. Elliott had moved his business to the opposite extremity of the town, so that we had not so often seen him of late.

I was well pleased just then to see the man of leather at our board being nowise disposed to do the talking which I knew of old would be done by him in first-rate style as to quantity.

"Why, Mr. Elliott! I'm glad to see you!" I said, "its so long since I've had that pleasure—how goes trade these times?"

"If you mean the shoe-trade, Mr. Kerr!" said the cheery little man, rubbing his hands as he eyed the tempting viands, sweetmeats, and so forth, to attack which we were just on the march, "if you mean the shoe-trade, I an't in that line any more."

"Do you tell me so?—there, take your seat near Mrs. Kerr—and what, may I ask, are you doing now?"

"Preaching, my dear sir, preaching," and Elliott pulled up his shirt-collar, and affected an indifference of tone, in evident contradiction to the swelling importance of his manner.

"Preaching!" I involuntarily repeated; "*Is* it possible?"

"Oh yes, sir, it's a fact. I've got a call from a congregation up Hartford side—a good one, too, I assure you."

"Oh! I've no doubt of that—but how—how did you get qualified—I mean how did your congregation come to know of your capability?"

"Why, as to that, sir," said the man of trade, with the slightest possible shade of pique in his manner, "if you were ever at any of our class-meetings, or prayer-meetings, you wouldn't need to ask that question. Miss Samuels there can tell you that I've been asked to conduct prayer-meetings farther away than where I'm called to now. I have had some little gift in the way of prayer and expounding too, for that matter, ever since—ever since Miss Samuels and I used to teach Sunday school together in Mr. Hopham's church."

Now the Mr. Hopham aforesaid had departed this life, as a handsome monument in his churchyard testified, just eight-and-twenty years before, and Miss Samuels, who was trying to look her best and youngest, was evidently little obliged for this gratuitous hint about her age. Still she kept her temper wonderfully, and gave willing testimony to "the gifts" before mentioned, together with her own private opinion that Mr. Elliott had been actually hiding his candle under a bushel so long as he gave up his valuable time to the covering of men, women, and children's pedal extremities. Hearing this Mr. Elliott looked exultingly at me, and then

greedily at a most appetizing plate of "dough-nuts" which stood near Miss Olive. The former look was responded to by a very sincere expression of satisfaction on my part, that the rhetorical powers (I should have said *vocal*) of our friend Elliott had been at length appreciated; in reply to the latter more expressive glance Miss Samuels presented the "dough-nuts."

Having masticated the savory morsel in a silence that was plainly luxurious, Mr. Elliott opened his eyes very wide, and fixed them on Miss Samuels, as though instinct directed him to the fabricator:

"I tell you them are awful good eating," said he; "did *you* make them, Miss Samuels?"

Aunt Olive smiled and tried to blush, and Eve hastened to say for her what her peculiar modesty would not permit herself to say:

"Oh yes, Mr. Elliott, *all* our good things are made by Aunt Olive."

The new minister gave a grunt, whether of admiration or of satisfaction I could not make out. He was very taciturn during the remainder of the meal, and quite sententious in his answers when addressed. My wife and her aunt evidently respected the good man's change of manner, which they, no doubt, ascribed to the fulness of the spirit waking within him. To my attentive and more impartial eyes he was occupied with some weighty matter, requiring "nice con-sid-er-a-tion," as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo says in the play. Ever and anon he pursed out his lips in the peculiar fashion of fleshy men when they set about thinking; then he would heave a sigh—not your melancholy, discontented sigh, but one that denoted reflection; then he would cast a dreamy, half-conscious look over the well-covered table, and end with a glance of doubtful meaning at the uninviting countenance of my aunt-in-law. Immersed in thought as he was, Mr. Elliott took good care to leave nothing on the table untasted, and apparently he found all very much to his liking.

After supper, the minister took me one side, and told me he had just been thinking that in his new position he would require a helpmate; not a young chit who might possibly give scandal by her love of dress and even worse than that, but a sober, staid, God-fearing woman who would enforce his preaching by her example——"

"And make good "dough-nuts," Mr. Elliott, eh?" and I smiled.

"Well—that too, Mr. Kerr, that too," and the minister's eyes twinkled.

"We're a-going to have lots of flour, and butter, and all such matters sent to us—*of course*—and there an't anybody can care things, or take such an interest in them as a man's wife. To preach well, Mr. Kerr! a man wants to eat well, and to eat well a man wants a good cook."

"To be sure, Mr. Elliott, to be sure. Now I think I know one will answer you to a *t*. What would you think of Miss Samuels there?"

I could hardly preserve my gravity, but the clerical gentleman was quite serious, and caught eagerly at the word.

"That's just what I was coming to, Mr. Kerr! She's the very person—her appearance will make folks respect us both, and her example will do good among the hearers, I have no doubt. But, my dear sir," he drew a step nearer, and took me by the button, then raised himself on his toes, and whispered with thrilling emphasis that under the circumstances was quite pathetic. "But, my dear sir, will the lady be agreeable?—I have nothing yet but the *call*," slightly elevating his voice at the latter word.

In the fulness of my glad surprise, and the tumult of newly awakened hope, I took it upon me to answer for the "agreeableness" of Miss Olive, assuring Mr. Elliott, at the same time, that he might depend on our best offices with our valuable relative.

It is needless to say that the amiable and pious spinster was excellently well disposed to fill up the void so long existing in Mr. Elliott's side. Whether it was the evangelically-soothing prospect of co-operating with the gifted shoemaker in doling out doctrine by word and work, or the economically gratifying one of having a larder supplied on such easy terms as Elliott described, she professed herself quite willing to undertake the twofold responsibility, nor shrank from the naming of an "early day," viz., that day week, being the one appointed for Mr. Elliott's start.

I did not ask Eve, nor neither did she tell me how *she* felt during the week of preparation, and on the great day which saw chubby Mr. Elliott bear off his blooming bride and her wealth of five-and-forty years. For my own part I witnessed the departure of Aunt Olive without a single "drappie in my e'e," and indeed with sentiments of entire resignation. I was very sincere, however, in my congratulations and good wishes, secretly hoping that the good-natured man of grease might find all and more than all the comfort he expected in his lady-love and her cookery, with which I, for one, was quite willing to dispense. Before she left our house, she was closeted with my wife for a longer time than I would have liked, and the nature of her parting communication may be inferred from the closing words which I chanced to overhear as the pair issued together from the back parlor:

"Above all, keep a close eye to the children—I have sowed good seed in their young minds, see to it, Eve, that it produces good fruit. Beware of Romish influences, my dear—for they are abroad, *I* tell you! Remember the blood that flows in your veins, and disgrace not the memory of your father by allowing his grandchildren to stray from the way of righteousness."

The fruit of this "solemn injunction" was an increased strictness on the part of Eve in watching over her children's (supposed) spiritual welfare. Impressed with the responsibility of her position, she became quite religious on my hands, and unfortunately her watchful care was not confined to the children. I came in for my share of it, and henceforward every word and action of mine was scrutinized and taken note of for critical dissertation. Nothing could be more annoying than this change in Eve, whose lightness of heart and elasticity of mind were suddenly destroyed as by a crushing weight. All that superabundance of gaiety which had shed a charm over the darkest years of my life had vanished, as it were, instantaneously, and the sprightly, witty little Eve, more French than New Englandish in mind and manner, all at once threw off her brilliant plumage and appeared before my mortified and astonished eyes in the leaden dulness of the paternal nature. Sharp as fanatic zeal could make her, and peculiarly exacting as regarded *my* religious views, because of my Romish antecedents, Eve took upon herself the office of inquisitor, and from that day forward, the common inheritance of "free-will" was virtually a dead letter for me. At least Eve would have made it so, but the half-extinguished spirit of manhood rose up in arms within me, and I assumed a defiant and swaggering air which must have surprised my wife quite as much as it grieved and pained her. It was not that I ever went so far with my independence as to approach the assertion of my real convictions with regard to religion. That I would have considered tantamount to disgrace, and pretty certain of being followed by the loss of that position for which I had sacrificed so much. With reckless desperation I clung to the outward form of Protestantism, which I still knew and felt to be a rotten shell. Such as it was, however, I believed that it secured me wealth and consideration amongst men, and for that I prized it even when my heart and soul were most deeply stamped with the burning brand of Catholicity scorching and withering with its fiery faith.

When the ominous struggle of which I have spoken was just at the highest I received a letter from my eldest brother, enclosing a money letter which I had sent to my mother some two months before. My letter was unopened, and my cheek burned, and my heart throbbed as I turned to my brother's letter for explanation.

(To be continued.)

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.—We take the following from an exchange, and heartily recommend it to every little grammarian entering on the study of Murray, Brown, or any of the numerous grammars now in use. Let the learner commit it to memory and he need never make a single mistake of a part of speech. The author deserves immortality, it forms one of the most useful poetic effusions we have ever met with:

1. Three little words you often see
   Are Articles—*a*, *an* and *the*.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
   As *school* or *garden*, *hoop* or *king*.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
   As *great*, *small*, *pretty*, *white*, or *brown*.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand,
   As *her* head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my* hand.
5. Verbs tell of something being done,
   To *read*, *count*, *sing*, *laugh*, *jump*, or *run*.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell,
   As *slowly*, *quickly*, *ill*, or *well*.
7. Conjuctions join the words together,
   As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.
8. The Preposition stands before
   A Noun, as *in* or *through* a door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise,
   As *oh!* how pretty, *ah!* how wise.

   The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
   Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

CHERBOURG AND ITS DEFENCES.

[*From the Nation.*]

As a naval fortress, Cherbourg may now be placed on a par with Cronstadt or Sebastopol, while the difficulties which have been overcome in its construction have been infinitely greater than engineers had to contend with in either. Never in such a work has art achieved so vast a triumph over natural obstacles. A hundred and fifty years since, Cherbourg was a wretched fishing village situated on the centre of a semicircular bay, indenting the coast and fronting eastward, whose extreme headlands are those of La Hogue, projecting on the northwest, and another of less height and magnitude to the east. The channel and bay were then unprotected, and utterly incapable of sheltering a fleet at anchor. Fronting this semicircle an immense breakwater, two miles and a half in length, has been constructed of a hundred thousand tons of granite, in the deep sea. This surprising work was commenced several years ago, and was completed in 1853, at a cost of £2,680,000. It is one hundred and fifty yards in breadth, with forts in the centre and at either end, together with six batteries in the intervening spaces, whose guns sweep the offing in every direction. Neither Cronstadt nor Sebastopol, miracles of colossal labor though they be, present anything to parallel this gigantic work. But Cherbourg has an additional advantage over those fortresses, which is, that its means of offence are more concentrated. The number of forts and redoubts protecting the docks, basins, and harbor, and the landward fortifications on the hills are so constructed as to level their fire on the narrow entrances at the end of the mole and to sweep the channel beyond. In Sepastopol, from the position of the town and hills, it was impossible to erect such a number of batteries ranging on a single point, and hence the Russians were obliged to sink a number of vessels at the entrance of the harbor in order to prevent the allied fleets from entering. In Cherbourg, the entrances to the harbor are so narrow, and so thoroughly commanded by the forts, breakwater and hill fortifications, that any fleet attempting to force a passage would inevitably be shattered to atoms from the overwhelming torrent of shot concentrated on them from the numerous fortifications and chain of forts which extend to the extreme points of the port, and rise in successive elevations on the crescentic concave of the hills. It is enough to say that a man-of-war entering the harbor would be subjected to the raking fire of three thousand guns of large calibre, and it is calculated that even the fire of Fort Imperial and Fort de Querqueville, with the land batteries fronting them, would of themselves be capable of sinking the largest vessel-of-war forcing its way through the narrow channel, east and west, in an instant of time. On the land side there are twenty-four regular forts and redoubts, and other batteries could be constructed, in case of emergency. The docks for building vessels, and nine basins which have been cut out of the solid granite, are scarcely less stupendous as monuments of skill and enterprise. The first was commenced in 1829, the last, called the Dock of Napoleon III., and which has cost £640,000, now completed, is the subject of the present inaugurative ceremony. Cherbourg has been the work of nearly a hundred years; from the days of Louis IV. to Louis Napoleon its execution has been the dream of French statesmen. Hitherto France has been in a certain degree at the mercy of England, inasmuch as she has never had a great naval fortification and harbor on the north. The first Napoleon, when he determined to compete with England the supremacy of the sea, formed the design of making Antwerp the rival of London, and had already carried out some of his vast plans when the Russian campaign led to its abrogation. In the treaty of peace signed at Paris in 1814, England insisted on the destruction of the docks, arsenal, &c., of the Belgian port, conscious that the dismantlement would secure her commercial monopoly and naval predominance. And here her jealous policy is negatived—here, at last, a new Antwerp, infinitely stronger and more dangerously positioned, has arisen, possessing every formidable element of defence and attack, and brought to perfection at an immense cost of time, talent, wealth, and labor.

The projected visit of Victoria to Cherbourg at the invitation of her *gracious ally*, promises to be one of the best practical jokes ever played off by one crowned head upon another. Not content with having constructed a French Sebastopol, opposite unprotected Plymouth, capable of containing the entire Imperial fleet, and connected by lines of railroad with all the great military stations of the country, the Emperor must have the little Queen over to inspect the enormous work he has perfected for England's destruction. Truly, it is only the French who can do such things; no other people have the address to execute an insult, such as this, in so polished a manner as they. We fancy the inextinguishable laughter which the occasion will excite in Petersburg and Vienna, among rulers and diplomatists in all parts of the world at the degradation to which Britain is about to be subjected. Here is a cannon loaded and pointed at England's heart, and here comes England's Queen (by invitation which she dare not refuse) to examine the pretty instrument, and have its destructive powers explained to her with affectionate courtesy by the Imperial cannoneer who holds the match in his hand. The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the official organ of the Emperor on naval matters, expatiates on the Queen's visit with grave humor. How fortunate it was, says this journal, that the gigantic project of Vauban, commenced by Louis XIV., was not brought to perfection during the long reign of that Monarch! How pre-eminently fortuitous it is that this immense naval fortification and harbor in which the whole force of this country, naval and military, can be concentrated in a few days, has been inaugurated in the presence of the English Queen.

The English press, however, cannot bring itself to regard the festivities which are to be celebrated in the midst of threatening fleets and fortifications, only sixty miles distant from Plymouth, in the same cheerful and amiable light as their French contemporary. Humiliated England sees that what is play to France just now will yet be death to her. All her organs of opinion are glum, depressed, and disheartened, even the *Times* trembles. The Empire of Britain is the sea; that once lost, she is nothing, and here is a rival, whose fleet can at any moment dispute her dominion. The very extent of her possessions constitutes a new peril. England's navy is of necessity scattered over the world, guarding her colonies and dependencies. That of France, whose colonies are insignificant in comparison, is domesticated at Brest and Cherbourg. It is the same with the armies of the respective countries. That of England at its highest war footing comprises but a fifth of the force at the cammand of France. At present she has but twenty-two thousand men at home, and the remainder are hopelessly engaged in the re-conquest of India. The French army concentrating in France can be moved *en masse* on any point of the Empire in two days. There are a sufficient number of transports at Cherbourg and Brest to carry a hundred thousand men across the channel under the protection of a swift and overwhelming steam fleet, and this military force could be projected on London before the next day's sun had set. It is impossible to deny those facts; how to encounter them is the question. To be sure Louis Napoleon's foreign policy has been of a singularly wise and pacific character hitherto. He has been content to make France respected abroad while laying the demon of a Red Republicanism at home. His alliance with England rendered him superior to the national enmities of the past, and was essential to him during the Russian War. But if he has not inherited the aggressive genius of his Uncle, he is the heir at least of his ideas, many of which up to the present have been executed with quiet irresistibility, and perfect success. The commercial classes of France would endure any strain of taxation to sustain a war whose certain issue would aggrandize their wealth and honor. Her army tired of inactivity, conscious of their strength, and incapable of being much longer controlled, would bat too eagerly expiate the disgrace of Waterloo in the occupation of London. Her navy, so long a secondary power in the Empire, would desire nothing better than to grapple, under equalized chances, with the enemy who overcame their inferiority at Trafalgar, and render the name of France equally dominant by sea as by land. The preparations are vast, their united effect irresistible, and whether once strong and arrogant England is to continue a nation or a dependency, now really rests upon the dicta of one man whose fatalistic devotion to the traditions of the First Emperor has been evidenced since the day he founded his throne by the execution of a vast series of projects, respecting whose ultimate object there can be no dispute. He has put the Suez Canal in progress, he has completed Cherbourg. The last and greatest Napoleonic idea still remains unachieved. We are much mistaken if the current of events are not now precipitating to a crisis which will shake Europe with its thunders, and change, for some centuries to come, the aspect of the world.

FERRY CARRICK, COUNTY WEXFORD.

By JOHN SLOANE, ESQ., C.E.

It is now some years since we wandered over the highways and byways of the County Wexford, and many a long, and, in some cases, weary mile have we travelled since, but through no county of Ireland have we journeyed with such pleasant feelings as Wexford. In Tipperary, a county literally flowing with the milk and honey of the kingdom, the pleasures of looking over its golden veins of richest pastures and most verdant meadows were marred by the thoughts of its oft-repeated agrarian disturbances; but no such thoughts as these arise in Wexford. We walk through the narrow, but busy and singularly clean streets of its sea-girt county town, and every step we see something to make—

Erin remember the days of old,

for the town is surrounded with the remains of sixteen religious edifices, that gave Cromwell more trouble than any other walls in the kingdom. But it is not so much with the old town that we have to deal as with one of its delightful suburbs. Though we love the old town, and could tell of its nooks and corners until long after our drowsy listeners had fallen into the sweet oblivion of repose, for we know it well from the Court House to the "Foith," or Faith, as we suppose it should be called; from the quays to the Windmill Hills; from Summer Hill to Bishop's Water. We have been at vespers in its Convent Chapel, and at a wedding in the Church of St Iberius, a church that Ruskin should see, and own that all the stones of Venice were as nothing to it. We have attended service at St. Selskar's. It is similar in style to that of Mountjoy street, in Dublin, or Donnybrook, and a gloomy style it is. And

the last, not at all the least, in our remembrance, is the glorious pint of pickled oysters discussed in oyster lane.

But we must leave these transitory splendors of the good old town, where erst the people were summoned to the Theatre, in Bach street, by a peal of joy-bells hung amongst the trees of the garden; for, as we have said before, 'tis with a suburb we have to do, and that suburb, Ferry Carrick.

Leaving Wexford by the Main street, and passing the Gaol, (not the old Gaol famed in story and song, and which is now the poor-house, but a new prison, built some thirty years ago,) the road, which, for a short distance, is hedged in by gentlemen's seats, opens at the top of the hill, or Point of Park, as it is called, and permits of the most beautiful views being witnessed across the Slaney, which here spreads into a spacious lake, several miles in extent, bordered with the demesnes that slope down to the water's edge; every step we take onwards presents some new scene in the panorama, till at last, turning a sharp angle in the road, all the beauty of Ferry Carrick, with its bridge and Castle, burst upon us.

This Castle is the remnant of the first Norman building erected in Ireland, and was built by Fitzstephen, a follower of Henry II., to defend a pass on the north side of the river, a larger and more commanding edifice being erected on the south, which has almost entirely disappeared.

It is here that the River Slaney, having traversed about sixty miles from its source in Lugnaquilla, the highest of the Wicklow Mountains, meets the sea; and to those who can afford the time, a ramble along that beautiful river would be productive of much healthful recreation. It enters the county at Clonegal, a little bleak-looking village, where it receives the waters of the River Derry, which rises near Sandyford, in the county Wicklow. Passing through the Farnham Demesne, at Newtown Barry, where the most picturesque bits of river scenery may be obtained, the Slaney enters on the rich and undulating lands of the county—a county that presents several peculiarities, and shows, to the most indifferent observer, the great blessings a resident gentry confer on the soil. Goldsmith has truly said—

> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
> A breath can make them as a breath has made;
> But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
> When once destroyed, can never be supplied—

and so think the Wexford landlords, and practice what they think, the land being nearly all held under fair and equitable leases, the estates small, and agents and middlemen being almost unknown. Agrarian outrage is happily unheard of. These facts render a summer's trip to the ancient town one of the pleasantest that our country can boast of, and we strongly advise any person whose thoughts may be bent on a search after the picturesque to visit Wexford, and not to forget Ferry Carrick.—*Irish Literary Gazette.*

SALUTATIONS AMONG DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The expressions used as salutations among different nations have, under their common aspect, something characteristic and interesting even for the most casual observer. In the East, some of these expressions savor, in a more or less degree, of the Scriptures, and of the serene and patriarchal sentiment of the inhabitants. One recognizes the immobility of these pastoral and warlike people, standing aloof from all human progress. Nearly all have a foundation in religious sentiments, and express peace to those to whom they are addressed. The salutations used by the Arab, "Salem" or "Shalum," means peace and is found in the word Jarusalem. The Arab salutes his friend thus, "May you have a happy morning;" "May God grant you his favors;" "If God wills it, you are well." The last expression plainly betrays their fanaticism. The Turks have a formula which can only be used in a sunny clime—"May your shadow never be less." The climate of Egypt is feverish, and perspiration is necessary to health; hence the Egyptian, meeting you, asks, "How do you perspire?" "Have you eaten?" "Is your stomach in good order?" asks the Chinaman, a touching solicitude, which can only be appreciated by a nation of gourmands. "Good cheer," says the modern Greek in nearly the same language that the ancients were wont to greet their friends. A charming salutation which could only have originated among the happy, careless Greeks. The Romans, who were heretofore robust, indefatigable and laborious, had energetic salutations, expressing force and action: "Salve," "Be strong," "Be healthy," and "Guydayis," "What do you?" or "What make you?" The Genoese of modern times says, "Health and wealth," which is very appropriate for an active and commercial people. The Neapolitan devoutly says, "Grow in sanctity;" and the Piedmontese, "I am your servant." The "How stand you?" of almost all Italy, forcibly indicates the nonchalance of that sunny land. The Spaniard, grave, haughty and indifferent, wishes you "Good morning," to which we respond, "At your service, sir." Another salutation which the Spaniard uses, "God be with you, Sinor," shows a *melange* of respect for one's self and religious sentiment. The same salutation given by the Irish, in their native language, with the response, "God and the Virgin be with you," conveys the same strong religious sentiment, as that contained in the salutation of their Spanish kinsmen. The ordinary salutation of the German is "Wiegehts?"—"How goes it?" and has a vagueness partaking somewhat of the dreamy character of the German. To bid one adieu he says, "Leben sie whol,"—"Live quiet and happy." This last plainly exhibits his peaceful nature and love for the simple joys of life. The travelling Hollander asks you "Hoe waart'age?"—"How do you go?" The thoughtful, active Swede demands, "Of what do you think?" whilst the Dane, more placid, uses the German expression, "Liv-vel,"—"Live well." But the greeting of the Pole is best of all, "Are you happy?" The English have the "Good bye," a corruption of the words "Good be with you," and some others, but that which exhibits best the character of the English, is, "How do you do?" The "Comment vouz portez-vouz?" of the French is equally characteristic. The Frenchman is more active than laborious—more ardent, more passionate than thoughtful; hence the principle with him is not to do but to go—to be lively, to show himself. There is something in this expression "Comment vouz portez vouz?" "How do you carry yourself?" which bespeaks at once his frank manner and pleasant face.—*French paper.*

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

The halls of England have late been draped for "heroes," and poet's pen and painter's pencil have been tasked to consign their names and deeds to immortality. Men who have gone before their God with hands all smeared with human blood; whose heart's last throb was with the wild, mad passion of revenge; whose "heroism" lay in that they had carried havoc and desolation through a stranger land, have been held up for our worship; and even here in Ireland we have been asked to weep their fall. Even so; such men have had their reward; let us, however, turn to heroism of a truer and purer type; let us bow the head and bend the knee by the bier of one who has been victor in another and a holier field: whose glory and reward will endure when the conquests and the kingdoms and the empires of this world shall have passed away for ever.

Considerably more than half a century ago, in that city of the South, Cork, which has given to Ireland some of its proudest names in religion, in art, in science, and in literature, was born Mary, the daughter of Robert Aikenhead, Medical Doctor. In those days Catholicity in Ireland had scarcely crept from the crypt and the cavern into which persecution had driven it. The glorious institutions that stud our island to-day, the honor of our people and the admiration of the stranger, had then no place in Ireland. Cathedrals, and Colleges, and Convents once more rise proudly over the green fields and amidst the cities of faithful Erin, and the island presents itself again in the garb of ancient days, and wears upon its face the signs of an old Catholic nation; but in those days although the jailer had already tired of his task and loosed the fetters around the bondsman, they still encircled him, and religious education was difficult, and religious foundations were rare in Ireland. In 1812 the young Miss Aikenhead bade farewell to the sunny Lee, and leaving behind her the shores of her native land, she sailed for England to become a novice at the institute of the Blessed Virgin at York. She sailed from Ireland, but she forgot it not; before our Lady's Altar she prayed for her native country; and God who heard her prayer destined her for a mission which was to be to that country a benefaction and a blessing for all time. And so three years afterwards, no longer a novice but Sister Mary Augustine, the plighted servant of God, she once more hailed from the deck of the English Packet the blue hills of the land that was henceforth to be her earthly home. In 1815 the rescript of the Holy Father Pius the Seventh sanctioned the foundation of the Order, and with some three or four fellow-laborers Sister Mary Augustine founded in North William street, Dublin, the first house of the Order of Charity in Ireland. The education of the poor and the care of the sickness-stricken children of poverty, was the duty to which this little band had sworn a life service. Their vows forbade them to accept the slightest gratuity or recompense for their labors; their mission was "To honour Christ in the person of the Poor."

Her first undertaking prospered, and in 1819 resolved to push still further her efforts; the House of Refuge, Stanhope street, for industrious women of good character, next rose beneath her zeal; and how lasting have been her works is proved to-day in its extended and extending usefulness. Five years again elapse; and still untiring, still toiling, still conquering, she now stretches forth her hand to the rescue of the unfortunate fallen ones of her sex; and now her native city is the field of her labors. In 1826 she founded the Magdalen Asylum in Cork. The world will hear and praise the victories of the sword, and history record how battle-fields were lost and won; but until the good and evil of this world is revealed before the Judgment Seat of God, the victories over the Devil—the victims snatched from sin and shame and sorrow by that glorious work of this true heroine, will never be fully known save to One in heaven. In 1829 the Convent in Upper Gardiner street, where she founded a sick mission and schools, was established; these schools now contain over seven hundred children. In 1833 the Constitution of the Order was confirmed by his Holiness Gregory XVI.; and in this year charge was taken of the Magdalen Asylum, Townsend street, which four years later was removed to Donybrook, where nearly seventy poor penitent outcasts have now a shelter from the world's scorn, and a sanctuary in which they have found reconciliation with their Creator. In 1834 St. Vincent's Hospital, in Stephen's Green, was added to the trophies of Mother Mary Augustine. What can we say of this glorious monument of all that is noble and heroic in woman's heart enlisted in the cause of suffering humanity? No word of ours can add a ray to the halo which surrounds that house of Samaritan succor. This, however, was not all; while she lived, she rested not. In 1842, in Waterford; in 1844, at Kilcornan, in Galway; and in 1845, in Clonmel—sick missions and free schools for the poor were raised by the indefatigable Sister of Charity; in 1845 she established the Convent at Harold's Cross, with its sick mission and free schools, and evening instruction for the poor factory girls! It was here the good mother resided, and here she died on Thursday, the 22d of July.

We have contented ourselves with barely reciting, like a herald at a warrior's bier, the names and dates of the chief victories of this most true Warrior of Christ. The captives and trophies of Pagan conquerers were paraded in the funeral train; three thousand children daily receiving free education in the schools of the Order; hundreds of penitent victims snatched from a life of shame, and thousands of grateful poor restored to health in the wards of the Sisters of Charity, are the captives and trophies of Mother Mary Augustine. No smoking cities, no blood-stained fields have marked the course of the heroine for whom we ask a nation's grief and a nation's prayers to-day. The school-room and the hospital ward were her theatres of action. Where the groan of anguish and the cry of pain ascended, she was, indeed, an angel of charity, an angel of peace and of succor.

God raised her up as a wonderful instrument of His grace to Ireland, from end to end of the island, where her name will be honored and her memory enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.—*Nation.*

THE FORTIFICATION OF ANTWERP.

An instance of the feeling of uneasiness and insecurity which prevails throughout Europe at the present time may be seen in the discussions which have recently taken place in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, with regard to the proposed addition to the fortifications of Antwerp. With the example of their powerful neighbor, who has just celebrated the completion of his costly works at Cherbourg, before them; with the recollection of the recent interruption of the good feeling between England and France; with the knowledge of the large armies from France, or Germany, or Russia, ready at brief notice to invade or cross their territory, and of their own comparatively defenceless position, and, above all, with the apprehension, entertained also by other European powers, that the death of the Emperor Napoleon would be the signal for another social or political upheaval in France, it is not strange that the Belgian government should determine to strengthen their chief fortress. Belgium, aptly called "The Cockpit of Europe," holds a position in relation to the great powers almost precisely similar to that she occupied in the days of Marlborough or Saxe. She is still the focus towards which contending armies are drawn, and in case of another general war the battles of Europe would probably be fought on Belgian soil. The claim of France to all territory west of the Rhine, never wholly relinquished, is likely to be revived under the second Napoleonic dynasty at the first favorable opportunity. Her immense forces on land and sea, chafing under the restraints which peace imposes, are eager for employment, and if a war with England cannot be provoked, what more natural than for France to re-assert her right to the provinces which she possessed in the palmy days of the first empire? In this event the Belgians must embark in a national struggle, in which the necessity for strong and durable fortifications in her chief cities is too apparent to be questioned. On the other hand, if the death of the Emperor should inaugurate a new form of government or dynasty, and, as is very generally believed, precipitate a European war, Belgium must take one side or the other in the onset, and her historical soil will again be traversed by armies, and her fortresses and old battle fields perhaps be rebaptized in blood. The importance of preparing for these contingencies is fully recognized by the Belgium people. In the debate in the Chamber of Representatives, Gen. Bertin, the Minister of War, explained that the object of the project was to cover Antwerp by an outside line of forts beyond the faubourgs, consisting of an entrenched camp and of a series of forts, so built as to be able to support each other, on a system to enable the place to hold out successfully against a long siege. He refuted the idea of a wish to be able to concentrate the whole army within the walls of Antwerp. The idea of the government was, that in case of invasion, which was never absolutely unforeseen, the army should be able to keep the field as long as it could hold its ground successfully, and then fall back, in case of need, upon Antwerp, which would then become the central and sole point of the national defence of the country.

M. Loos, the Burgomaster of Antwerp, drew a disheartening picture of the fate reserved for the town if the defenders of the retrenched camp, and of the forts, should be defeated. The forts would then serve the enemy to bombard the city, and the enemy, elated with success, would pillage the town.

M. Thieffry (Left) admitted the possibility of a sudden invasion. Italy and Spain were there to show that when France thought it suitable to invade a country she lost no time about it. The country should therefore be prepared for defence. He opposed the plan of fortifying Brussels. The capture of the capital only entailed the loss of the country in lands where the inhabitants had not sufficient national spirit and energy to defend themselves in detail. Madrid, Lisbon, Moscow, had been occupied by French troops; but this did not prevent the armies of France from being compelled to evacuate Spain, Portugal and Russia. The national character of a people was their best defence.

General Renard proved by quotations from history that a neutral country like Switzerland, and still more so Belgium, is always destined to be invaded, in turns, by the belligerent parties during a war. It was necessary that a rallying point should be so situate as to allow it to be easily reprovisioned and to keep its communications open. There was but one such place in Belgium, and that place was Antwerp. The position of every other strong point in Belgium had been examined, and the conclusion come to was, that Antwerp was the real central point of defence of the country.

Cardinal Wiseman in Hull.—His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, who had been staying a few days at Filey for the benefit of his health, and for the convenience of assisting at the opening of the new Catholic Church at Scarborough, arrived in Hull, on his way to London, and remained for a short time the guest of the Rev. M. Trappes, the senior Catholic Priest of this town. His Eminence reached Hull at two o'clock, and was received at the railway station by the Rev. M. Trappes, Rev. John Motler, the Rev. Luke Burke, and several gentlemen who had formed themselves into a deputation for that purpose. There was also a large crowd of people in waiting on the platform, by whom the Cardinal was loudly cheered. He looked well, and appeared greatly pleased with the cordiality of his reception. A carriage was in waiting into which his Eminence entered, and was driven at once to the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, where a collation was provided, of which his Eminence, Monsignore Searle, and Canon Thompson partook. Here an address of welcome was presented to him on behalf of the Catholics of Hull on their zeal in support of the civil institutions of their country, with earnest devotion to the principles and the practice of their religion. He especially congratulated them on the foundation of a convent, so essential to the education of their children, and to the training up, in virtuous and industrious habits, the future mothers of England. He also made agreeable reference to his having been the early schoolfellow of their esteemed Pastor, and his Eminence's old friend, the Rev. M. Trappes. His Eminence then, amid the cheers of a vast concourse of people assembled to do him honor, took his leave, and started by the three o'clock train to London.—*Hull Advertiser.*

The Mammoth Organ for the Catholic Parish Church, Montreal.—The large number of strangers who annually visit Montreal seem to make it an invariable rule to drive round the mountain, while many of them ascend to the top to obtain a cosmoramic view of the city and its environs, including the St. Lawrence, St. Helen's Island, and that gigantic undertaking—the Victoria Bridge. The most prominent building in the city, however, which presents itself to their view is the Catholic Parish Church, with its two towers, one of which contains the largest bell in America, while the other contains a splendid chime of bells. The fine paintings which adorn the walls of the interior of this edifice have ever excited the admiration of visitors, while the magnitude of the structure itself astonishes them. But the grand object of attraction to strangers in this church, at present, is the large organ, manufactured and recently erected there by Mr. Samuel R. Warren. Organ manufacturers and connoisseurs of that kind of musical instruments have come from all parts of Canada and the United States to examine and hear it, and all have acknowledged it to be superior in magnitude, tone, and construction, to anything in organ-building they have yet seen or heard. A modest little organ, measuring some eight feet front, occupied, up to a short time since, a proud position in this edifice, where a congregation of between seven and eight thousand assemble for divine worship. A suggestion from the vestry to remove it, and procure an organ suited to the magnitude of the building and the well organized choir, was acquiesced in by the church authorities; but the question immediately arose, "Whence can we get such an instrument—from Paris or London?" After correspondence with celebrated organ-builders in Paris, it was found that there was neither advantage nor necessity to go beyond our own city to find a thoroughly competent person, ready and willing to undertake the task. Arrangements were accordingly perfected, and Mr. Warren commenced the organ in November, 1857. The centre section was completed and performed upon the 24th of June last, the anniversary of St. Jean Baptist, to the delight and satisfaction of a congregation numbering over 10,000 persons. The remaining two sections are in course of construction, and, when fully completed, the dimensions of this immense organ will be—fifty feet in height, forty-five feet wide, and twenty feet in depth; number of pipes, 4,698 (some of which weigh 12 cwt.); four sets of manuels; one set of pedals, two and a half octaves, with 12 stops; six large bellows (to be worked by water power), and 89 different stops.—*Montreal Transcript.*

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Our readers may remember that about a month ago an account appeared of a small yacht having been capsized off the Calf of Man. It was ascertained that the owner was a Mr. Johnston, who formerly resided in the neighborhood of Portaferry, but who had for many years been a resident in New York, where he created an independent fortune for himself, and has a large family of children and grandchildren. Anxious to see his friends in Ireland, he got a small yacht of about ten tons built, and shipped on board a steamer for Liverpool, his intention being to spend the summer cruising about the Irish coast. On his arrival at Liverpool he had the yacht masted and fitted out, and about a month ago he sailed for Belfast, having a man and a boy on board. Off the Calf of Man a squall struck the yacht and capsized her; they were enabled to clear away the punt into which they got, and succeeded in landing on the island. A steamer from Drogheda to Liverpool fell in with the yacht and towed her in. Mr. Johnston, when he heard of this, went to Liverpool and paid £15 salvage. He then had the yacht again fitted out, and sailed for Belfast, where he arrived about ten days ago; he had her entirely refitted, and sailed for Portaferry, intending to match her in the regatta there, but was not fated to reach his destination. He had with him a nephew and another friend. It would appear that when a few miles from Donaghadee, they either tailed on a rock and were upset, or a squall capsized them, and they were all lost. On Saturday, the yacht was discovered by one of the coast-guard, and after an active search the bodies were found. The yacht, we understand, was greatly overmasted.—*Belfast Mercury.*

A movement has been made in Belfast to aid in the collection for the large orphan family of poor noble John Hogan, the sculptor. We hope Belfast will do its duty well in this matter. The local honorary secretaries are Messrs. H. H. Bottomley and J. M. Thompson. We earnestly hope that in this movement for the relief of the helpless family of a great Irishman the Catholics of Belfast will not hold back.—*Ulsterman.*

Mr. Major, Q. C., and Mr. Coppinger, Q. C., appointed by the Queen to investigate the conduct of the Belfast Corporation, will commence proceedings on the 10th of August.

Carlow.

On Saturday, the 24th July, a laboring man named Hawe, whilst engaged in sinking a well on the lands of Mr. Nicholas Lyons, of Moanduff, in this county, accidentally discovered the skeleton of a once noble animal of the species of the deer. The head and antlers he succeeded in taking up in all but perfect state. From the enormous size of the former, and the magnificent proportions of the latter, this animal must have been one of a long extinct race. The comparatively diminutive size of the very largest of its degenerate representatives of the present day—which are seen in our parks—would make this fine old son of the forest, if he could now behold them, decline to acknowledge them as his descendants. The teeth are all in the most perfect state of preservation, and of immense size; the antlers measure fully eight feet across. People are crowding from all directions to see this noble relic of antiquity, and in seeing it, consider themselves well repaid for their journey.—*Post.*

Cavan.

A band of burglars have been playing pranks about Cavan for some time past. They entered Dr. Halpin's house through a pane of glass, coolly lighted matches, which they found, and ransacked the concern. Having broken open a chest they found it to contain medicine only, while they expected cash. Then they betook them to the cottage of Captain Patton, County Inspector of Police, and carried off from it some bread, butter, and a pair of boots. The next day they paid a visit to the residence of John Tatlow, Esq., at Crossdoney, with the same intent of appropriation.

A *melee* took place in Bridge street, Cavan, between some of the Militia and a few members of the Constabulary force; the Militia used their belts, and forced the police to betake themselves to the shelter of their barracks.

Cork.

A fire broke out in the back premises of Mr. Page, apothecary, Grand parade. It originated in the ignition of some phosphorous which was stored in one of the rooms. It was detected shortly after it had broken out, and a good supply of water having been brought to bear on it, the flames were subdued before they had caused any considerable injury.—*Examiner.*

A very handsome iron screw steamer was launched a few days since from the shipping yard of Mr. Robinson, and now lies in the river, awaiting the completion of her external gear. She is called the Bilboa. She is about 100 horse power—tonnage in proportion. Her trading destination is not yet positively known.—*Reporter.*

In the case of libel, in which the Countess of Listowel was plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Gibbings, a Protestant clergyman, defendant, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—£300 damages and 6d. costs. The case occupied two days of the Cork assizes.

Mr. Frederick Bell obtained a verdict of £480 against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, for injury to his property, by the line of railway to Fermoy. His claim amounted to £1,000.

There was but one prisoner for trial at the Cork city assizes.

Number of inmates in the Youghal workhouse at commencement of half-year, 280; births and admissions, 610; died and discharged, 775; number in house at close of half-year, 415.

Down.

A child of Mr. Edward Hill, North street, swallowed a halfpenny so far back as the 12th of July. On Wednesday morning, the child's stomach rejected its breakfast, and in the course of vomiting, the halfpenny came half-way up the gullet, when the child, nearly suffocated, was carried in all haste to Dr. Morrison, who, by means of an instrument introduced into the throat, fortunately caught hold of the halfpenny and extracted it. The coin was evidently too large to pass through the lower aperture of the stomach, and must for fully fifteen days have lain in it, telling prejudicially upon the health of the child, who was getting wan and thin.—*Newry Herald.*

Dublin.

The Atlantic Telegraph is an accomplished fact. The electric wire stretches from the coast of Ireland to America, and messages are speeding to and fro while we write. It is a strange tale—it reads like romance. From side to side of the Atlantic, thousands of miles across men speak to one another. The time elapsing between inquiry and reply is not to be counted by months, or weeks, or days, but only by hours! The fact is more wonderful than important—but then it is so very wonderful! Science smiles to-day, and expects the world to do her homage. But Neptune should be propitiated, for we must not forget the precious thread is in his hands, and he may snap it any moment he gets into rough temper. But words *have* sped across the sea faster than the wind, and leaving the sun himself a laggard—and men on the American coast and the coast of Ireland are within hail of one another. O, ghost of Christopher Columbus!—*Nation.*

On Friday evening, the 23rd July, fifty-eight children were nearly poisoned by partaking of some berries thrown out of a corn store. Great excitement was created, as the sufferings from spasms and retching of the children were very great. Forty of them were taken to Mercer's Hospital, and at a late hour they were reported to be getting on favorably. The man in charge of the store has been arrested.—*Freeman.*

Acting-Sergeant Morrissy, belonging to the E division of the City Police, has become the possessor of the sum of £500 by the will of the late Mrs. Nash, of James's street, who died recently. The reason assigned by the testatrix for making this bequest in favor of Mossissy is, "in consideration of the sanitary reform which he was the means of effecting in the neighborhood while on police sanitary duty."

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., to be a member of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, in place of the late Sir Philip Crampton.

Galway.

The Lady Eglinton sailed on her first trip from Galway to Quebec and Montreal, carrying her full complement of passengers, one hundred and sixteen in number, and nearly three hundred tons of bale and case goods, principally manufactured goods from Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin. It is a significant fact that on this, the first sailing on the route between Galway and Canada, a greater number of passengers have offered than the ship could accommodate, and more than half the number are first and second class passengers. Among the first class passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. Barter, and family, Cork; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Moneypenny, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geoghegan, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Dublin; Miss Taylor, Dublin; Mr. Proctor, London; Mr. Hegarty, county Wicklow; Mr. Hughes, Dublin; Mr. Battersby, Torquay; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and family, Montreal; Mr. Walker, Londonderry; and a very large number of others, whose names we were not able to ascertain before going to press.—*Vindicator.*

It will be remembered that the inquest on the body of Patrick Wallace, one of the pilots charged with having run the Indian Empire on the Santa Marguerite Rock, was adjourned to have the contents of the stomach subjected to a chemical analysis, with a view to ascertain the presence of poison supposed to have been either taken by or administered to the deceased. We can now state that an official communication has been received by the Crown Solicitor, to the effect that, after a careful analysis by Professor Geoghegan, no trace whatever of poison has been found.—*Ibid.*

A deputation from Galway waited upon the Earl of Eglinton to present a memorial on the subject of the transatlantic packet station. The object of the deputation was, to obtain the influence of his Excellency in support of the projected harbor at Galway. His Excellency replied that the project had his warm concurrence, but he was not in a position to say which port on the western coast was best adapted for a packet station. However, as Galway was the first that had practically acted as such, he deemed it his duty to afford the enterprise all the aid in his power. He felt personally interested in the success of the efforts making for the permanent establishment of a line of packets between Galway and America, and he wished the depntation success in their laudable efforts.

The Indian Empire arrived in Galway harbor, having left New York on the 23rd ult. Her passage therefore was not remarkably rapid, but that is because the vessel is a slow goer. The Prince Albert is on her way out with a large cargo and a full complement of passengers, and altogether we are happy to say that the line may be considered established. This enterprise is being written of by some of our contemporaries in a rather extravagant vein, and the national importance of the event is set entirely beyond its value; however, we shall not quarrel with the little extra enthusiasm displayed in connection with a subject which has so much real interest for Ireland.

Kerry.

During a thunderstorm on Saturday last, a young woman, named Stundon, was killed by lightning, at Glounerdallive, near Rattoo, in this county. It appears that the deceased and a little girl were driving a flock of geese when the thunder came on; the little girl got frightened and ran home. The deceased not having returned, a lad was sent to look for her and found her on her knees quite dead, with a mushroon in her hand, as if she had at the moment stooped to pick it up. The geese were scattered about dead, many of them torn in pieces. Our informant told us that on a farm in that locality two colts were killed at the same time.—*Post.*

Kildare.

The usual academical exercises and presentation of premiums at the close of the academical year in Clongowes Wood College took place in the presence of as large and influential an assemblage of clergy and laity as perhaps ever met together within its walls for a similar purpose. Amongst the visitors who witnessed the exercises were the Very Rev. Dean Kieran, P. P. and V. G., Dundalk; P. J. Byrne, Esq., Lisnawilly House, and James Fay, Esq., Cavan.

Kilkenny.

An accident from the unguarded use of firearms occurred in the neighborhood of Castlecomer recently to a young man named Boyle. It appears he had obtained possession of a gun with which he was in the habit of shooting rabbits, and being about to do so on that evening, in company with another farm laborer named Tynan, a dispute arose as to who should have the first shot. Boyle seized the muzzle of the gun and pulled it suddenly, when it exploded, lodging the contents in his heart, and killed him almost instantaneously.

King's County.

We present the following fact to the notice of ornothologists: A Mr. T. Goulding forwarded from Ballycormack House, Moneygall, a pigeon (being a present from Mr. Wells) to a lady at 34 Montpelier hill, Dublin, in a small bandbox by coach to Roscrea, and thence by rail to Dublin. On the following Thursday he learned by letter from the lady that the pigeon had escaped on being taken out of the box, and on Friday morning he discovered, to his astonishment, the feathered traveller safely perched on the housetop at Ballycormack, after a flight of at least 70 miles.

Limerick.

Assistant-Barristers of the county Clare, county Tipperary, county Down, county Monaghan, county Sligo, county Waterford, county Cork, Queen's County, county Meath, and county Cavan, retire on full salaries by the new act, and Messrs. Blackburne, Pennefather, Vereker, Henn, Graydon and White, are spoken of as new barristers for the vacant counties.—*Chronicle.*

Louth.

An inquest was held by Dr. Callan, Coroner, near Carlingford, on the body of a poor woman named Ann M'Comiskey, who was killed the Saturday evening previous by a flash of lightning. The deceased was coming from Carlingford towards Dundalk, in company with another woman, who, at the time of the melancholy occurrence, was walking about three feet behind her, when she saw M'Comiskey fall down suddenly, and the flash that struck her play around and between the feet of both; she went over and uncovered the face of deceased, but her spirit had fled on the instant—she was quite dead. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. On same evening, at Mansfieldtown, an inquest was also held by Dr. Callan on the body of a young man named M'Shane, who died very suddenly. Dr. Gartlan, who made a *post mortem* examination, discovered extensive disease of the heart, of long standing. Verdict—Died from natural causes.

The Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, Bart., has benn recently on a visit to his estate in this county. The Rev. Baronet and his lady visited every cottage, and made minute inquiries so as to be enabled to ascertain that even the humblest tenant had no reasonable ground of complaint. Sir Cavendish made the honorable and manly declaration, which so well became the dignity of a highminded patrician, that he would never in any way whatever interfere with their wishes in regard to disposing of their votes at elections. The electoral franchise he regarded as a social privilege, over which the landlord had no right to exercise any control whatever. —*Newry Examiner.*

The project of constructing harbors of refuge at Portrush, Carlingford and Waterford, has been taken up so cordially both by government and parliament as to render it tolerably certain that those projects will be carried into effect.

Meath.

A dog, belonging to Mr. Kinsella, of Veldenstown, about five miles from Navan, died a few days ago and was thrown into a garden near the house. His companion in life, a large brute of the canine species, found him out and lay by the corpse, apparently mourning, for three nights and three days, leaving only for a short time each day to get his food, and, probably, would have lain there much longer, had not the deceased been buried, when, by a contrivance, the friendly surviver was shut up in a stall.—*People.*

Roscommon.

Arthur Huband, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for this county. Sir Charles Coote is about being raised to the peerage, and will probably be succeeded in his place in the House of Commons by Col. Dunne.

Among the most distinguished answerers at the college, Summer Hill, during the recent examination, were Mr. James Kelly, of Roscommon, nephew to the Rev. P. Kelly, C. C., Boyle, and Mr. M. Nolan, second son to M. Nolan, Esq., Ballymacurly. The two gentlemen were in the first class, and took first or second place in almost every department. The first named got the mark for general superiority.

Tipperary.

A private of the North Tipperary Light Infantry was arrested by the constabulary in Cashel, for being drunk and disorderly. Immediately after his arrest, a number of his comrades rescued him, and a serious *emeute* took place between them and the police. Stones were thrown by the militia, and cries to break open the arms store freely used. The police had to retreat into their barracks, and one of them was badly wounded on the head, and a woman was also seriously hurt from blows of stones. The infuriated Light Infantry then attacked the barracks, and broke the windows; after which they proceeded to demolish the windows of the inhabitants, who had to close their shops to save their property from destruction. The Hon. Martin J. French, R. M., read the Riot Act, after which he ordered the constabulary to load with ball cartridge. At the time the most serious results were dreaded, but owing to the firmness of Mr. French the riot was suppressed. The regiment was since disembodied. Fortunately there was no recurrence of the scene of the previous evening.—*Examiner.*

We saw a pauper engaged in cutting a meadow at the poorhouse with a huge pair of scizzors. This agricultural pauper performed his work in a most scientific manner. The guardians who witnessed the operation from the window of the board-room, seemed highly amused at the improvement in cutting hay.—*Ibid.*

A man named Ryan died suddenly in New street. An inquest was held on the body by James J. Shee, Esq., coroner, and a verdict rereturned according to the facts.—*Ibid.*

The Clonmel *Chronicle* tells the following curious story: "Just as the borough petty sessions were about to be declared adjourned, a respectable-looking farmer appeared at the table and said he wished to make a declaration before the presiding magistrate. The applicant, who said he lived at that famed locality, 'The Commons of Cashel,' stated in his declaration that he was the possessor of half bank of Ireland notes amounting to fifty-five pounds, and that the corresponding halves were held by a neighboring farmer, who had lodged his in the bank. The declarant added that he got the money from a gentleman in Cashel previous to the last election, and that he now wanted to put the half notes into the bank with the declaration, in order that he might be paid his moiety of the fifty-five pounds, which he held jointly with the other party. In reply to Mr. Butler, who asked him if he had given full value for his money, the man said that he gave in lieu all that was asked from him—namely, his voice at the election."

A correspondent writing from Boytonrath, near Cashel, says: "The condition of affairs in this neighborhood is as prosperous as may be reasonably desired. The crops are free from taint, and promise an abundant harvest. To our certain knowledge the voice of religion was never more potent, nor its sacred maxims more effectually inculcated, than during this period of our history. Morality seems to keep pace with the improvement of the soil, the people have learned the wisdom of abandoning their idle and imprudent habits, and devoting their time and energies to a course of honest industry in the various pursuits of life. By following this line of conduct steadily and perseveringly, it is, I think, certain beyond all question that our native country, the queen of islands, will rise again in God's own time, and occupy her natural position among the nations by which she is surrounded."

An old tradesman, resident in the Glen of Aherlow, was recently married at Caher, by Father Keane, upon a certificate which he obtained from him *thirty* years ago, at a time when he was about "bestowing his affections" on the person of a juvenile charmer. The old bridegroom stated that he was unable to succeed then in luring the young girl into the bonds of Hymen, he kept the certificate, and after so long a lapse, he has at length turned it to a profitable account.

The officers of the Tipperary Artillery have issued invitations to a very large number of the nobility, gentry, &c., of this and the surrounding counties to a pic-nic at Knocklofty House, which has been placed at their disposal by Lieut. Col. Lord Donoughmore. The *cuisine* will be under the management of Mr. Buckridge, steward of the County Club. Nearly 300 invitations have, we understand, been already accepted.—*Free Press.*

Mr. Bagwell, M.P., has presented to the Parochial Church a beautiful stained glass window, purchased by him in London, which has been erected at the east end of the north back aisle. —*Ibid.*

Mrs. Farrell, on her return home from Clonmel, to her residence at Park, complained of illness, and in a few moments was a corpse.

The recent assizes is the tenth that has passed over within the last six years without a capital conviction in the South Riding of Tipperary.

During the last few days there has been a regular run in the Bank of Ireland office by the holders of deposit receipts in that notorious concern, the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. The dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, as announced by the official manager, was received with the greatest avidity, the greater portion of the depositors being under the impression that they would never get another penny, having been so long kept in suspense.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

A meeting convened by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition presented to him, was held in the Record Court, Clonmel, for the purpose of preparing a congratulatory address to Mr. Bagwell on his return home after his very arduous labors as the representative of Clonmel in Parliament. A committee having prepared the address, it was submitted to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

Master James Lacy, son of Mr. Lacy, merchant tailor, Thurles, has proceeded to Newfoundland to join the Missionary College, established there by the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock.

Waterford.

A corpse was lately sent on the railway from Waterford to Clonmel. In order to avoid the railway charge of a guinea for "luggage" of that description, the body was wrapped up in such a manner as that it might pass for some sort of merchandize. The plan succeeded so far that it was handed over to the parties waiting to receive it on payment of the usual charge for such a weight, but having taken it out of the station the women commenced their "keening" a little too soon, their cries were heard by the officials, who soon followed and compelled the mourner to pay up to the full charge for transmission of a dead body.

Mr. Daniel Keane, one of the guardians of the Dungarvan Union, has given notice, that in consequence of the reduced numbers now in the workhouse infirmary and fever hospital, and the general healthy state of the workhouse inmates, he will move at the meeting on the 5th of August, that the medical officer's salary be reduced to £80 per annum, and that the salaries of the dispensary medical officers be reduced £10 per annum each. The salary of a workhouse medical officer in Waterford Union is £80 per annum.

In the Dungarvan Union the number of paupers at the commencement of the half year were 202; births and admissions during same period were 723; died and discharged, 574; leaving the number of paupers in the house at the close of the half year, 351. Number of paupers in Lismore workhouse at commencement of half year, 282; births and admissions, 261; died and discharged, 205; leaving 338 as the number of inmates in the house at the close of the half year.

Mr. Blake had an interview with Mr. Rowland Hill, Secretary to the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of urging the necessity of establishing a Daily Mail between this city and Milford. The Post Office authorities are exceedingly averse to mails being sent by this route at all—the Secretary, however, promised that the subject would be taken into consideration, with a view of seeing whether the request made could be acceded to.—*Chronicle.*

At a meeting of the Harbor Board, a tender from Mr. John Murphy, of George's street, was accepted to erect a new Crane and build its platform, opposite Exchange street, for £280. Mr. Francis Stephenson, C. E., was appointed to superintend the erection.

An inquest was held in Waterford on the body of an old man, named Patrick Cashen, who was accidentally drowned, on the Sunday week previously, at Ferrybank. Verdict—Accidental death.

The beautiful and healthful watering-place, Tramore, is crowded with bathers.

Wexford.

Father Roche, of Wexford, has sent twenty penitent women to Canada, to be placed under the care of the nuns in that country. These emigrant women were formerly unfortunates of Wexford, and by the subscriptions of the good people of Wexford and Ross, Father Roche was enabled to provide for them, and to secure their perseverance in virtue.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

July 28, at Monkstown Church, Robert Patten, of Clone, county Wicklow, to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Joseph Scott Moore, Esq., of Beulah, Dalkey.

July 28, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. J. M'Sorley, James W. Lenroche, Provincial Bank of Ireland, to Jane Grace, daughter of the late Robert F. Hutchins, Enniscorthy.

July 29, at St. Thomas's Church, Edward Morton, Bombay Army, to Mary Jane, daughter of Blaney Leslie, Nutfield, county Fermanagh.

July 30, in George's Church, Thomas B. Baker, son of the late George Baker, of Caher, co. Tipperary, to Helen, daughter of the late John Patterson, of Chinoss House, co. Donegal.

August 2, at St. Peter's Church, Edward Powell, Charleville terrace, Rathgar, to Emily Wingfield, daughter of Llewellyn Nash, Northumberland road.

August 3, at St. Peter's Church, George Smyth, of Pembroke place, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Thomas M'Manon, of Upper Mount street.

July 27, in Kilskeery, James Wilkin, M.D., of Blaney, co. Fermanagh, to Sarah Bird, daughter of the late James Burke, Esq., of Shanmullagh, co. Tyrone.

July 27, at Cahermore Chapel, Edward, son of the late David G. Downing, Esq., of Castletown, to Mary, daughter of James Downing, Esq., of Garnish, co. Cork.

July 28, in Belfast, Edward M'Dowell, Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of the late Alexander M'Laine, of Belfast.

July 30, at Kinsale, Richard Charles Pratt, late 95th Regiment, to Mary Delhoste, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland.

August 2, in the Catholic Cathedral, Kilkenny, William Kennedy, Esq., editor of the Kilkenny *Journal*, to Rose, daughter of the late Alderman Maxwell, of that city.

August 3, in Belfast, Richard, son of Wm. Payne, of Longnor, Shrewsbury, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Walsh, Esq., of Cork.

July 29, at Fedamore, co. Limerick, Swinerton H. Dyer, of Brompton Hall, Middlesex, and Captain in the 8th Regiment, to Helen Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Croker, Athlacca, and niece to Thomas O'Grady, Esq., the Grange, Limerick.

August 1, in the Roman Catholic Church, Ballyshannon, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, R C.C., John O'Neill, Esq., to Rosanne, daughter of Mr. Hugh M'Manus, Ballyshannon.

July 27, in Bective Church, James M'Comesky, Nights Brook, Trim, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Morgan, Robinstown, county Meath.

DEATHS.

June 31, at Stanley terrace, Wellington road, Dublin, Cecelia, relict of Captain William Edward Stanley.

August 1, in Lombard street, Mr. Peter Brady, aged 80 years.

August, 3, Anne, wife of Richard Williams, 8 Fitzwilliam square, South, aged 81 years.

July 29, at Gosworth, near Dalkey, county Dublin, George Fitton, solicitor.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gilroy, of Athlone.

July 31, at Farmley, Dundrum, Margaret, relict of William Cooke, late of Fort William, co. Tipperary

July 28, at Ballintemple, near Garvagh, in the county of Derry, aged 79 years, Mary, widow of Major A. Rowley Heyland, who was killed in command of the 40th Regiment at Waterloo.

July 28, in Belfast, Penelope, daughter of the late James Stephenson, of Belfast.

July 29, at Russian, county Fermanagh, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Jones, formerly Captain in the 90th Light Infantry, aged 76 years.

August 1, in Belfast, John Black, aged 60 years.

August 3, at Maynooth, Mrs. Mary Dillon, aged 66 years.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Annie Louisa, wife of Samuel H. Campbell, M.D., late of Portrush, in the county of Derry.

July 24, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Robert, son of the late William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford.

June 11 at Broach, East Indies, of fever, Francis Warburton, 89th Regiment, of Kile, county Kildare.

July 24, at Fort street, Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. John Coyne, aged 76, late of the 54th Regiment, and a native of Boyle, county Roscommon.

July 27, at his residence, Mountrath, Wm. Tracy, deeply and sincerely regretted.

On the 19th July, the Rev. Joseph Durning, in the 32d year of his age and the eighth of his missionary labors. May he rest in peace.

On the 3d of August, at his residence, Archerstown, Mr. Bernard Gegan, in the 56th years of his age.

At White street Cork, Mary Bridget, wife of John Douglas Piercy, of Dublin.

July 28 at his residence, Burrin street, Carlow, aged 57, Mr. William Farrell, an old and respected inhabitant of that town.

July 20, at Rose Cottage, Kells, county Kilkenny, of apoplexy, Peter Duncan, aged 82.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

THE NEW CHAPEL AT TIPPERARY.—This edifice is hastening towards completion, and already the massive framework of the high, antique roof is being erected, and the tower—of chiselled limestone—is finished externally to the height of about forty feet. When completed the tower will be one hundred and sixty feet high, including the spire, which is to spring from the distance of eighty-five feet from the ground. The large Lancet windows in the east and west gables are in the centre thirty-four feet in length, and, when finished, will be filled in with stained glass, the gift of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy and Dr. Howley, P.P., Tipperary. The edifice is not expected to be completed before the early part of next year. —*Clonmel Chronicle.*

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OBLATES IN THURLES.—The mission of the Oblate Fathers in Thurles is working great good among the entire population. Those who have gone to hear the thrilling discourses of the Fathers have been strongly impressed with the strength, beauty, and effectiveness of their teachings; and already converts have been enrolled under the sacred banner around which they have summoned the people. The Fathers are five in number—viz., Rev. Fathers Cooke, Noble, Fox, Gubbins, and Ryan. The two last mentioned are natives of the archdiocese and county of Limerick; and their sermons have been heard with profit and joy by thousands.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SCARBOROUGH.—The new Catholic Church of St. Peter was formally consecrated on Wednesday, 28th July, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on the occasion. The church is a beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It has been erected from the plans of Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield and Goldie, of Shefield, by Mr. Falkingbridge, of Whitby. A luncheon was partaken of in the adjoining school-room, and was attended by several of the nobility and gentry, visitors and inhabitants of Scarborough, and in the evening a supper was provided for the poor.

DEATH OF THE RT. REV. D. M. VESQUE.—Christian reader, of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Desire Michael Vesque, D. D., Bishop of Roseau, Dominica, formerly Chaplain to the Convent of Our Lady of the Orphans, Norwood, who died in the forty-first year of his age, at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, on Saturday, the 10th of July, 1858, of fever, while in the exercise of his Episcopal functions, holding visitations, and giving confirmations in the various islands of his diocese.

DIOCESE OF RAPHOE.—At a late conference, held in Letterkenny, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan has made the following changes among his clergy: Rev. Daniel Kerr, from Glenfin to Gartan; Rev. Hugh M'Fadden, from St. Johnston to Glenties; Rev. Hugh Cullen, from Rosgull to Glenfin, and the Rev. Mr. Martin, from the College, at Maynooth, to be curate to the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of St. Johnston, near Derry.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, ATHLONE.—This magnificent religious edifice is proceeding rapidly towards completion, and in a few days the respected pastor, Rev. R. Kilroe, will see a work which cost him so much anxiety and exertion nearly accomplished. It will certainly be a splendid monument to his piety and zeal, an ornament to the town, and highly creditable to the parishioners.—*Sentinel.*

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN HOSPITAL AND HERBERTSTOWN.—The mission of the Redemptorist Fathers in the parishes of Hospital and Herbertstown, county Limerick, which commenced on the 10th July, closed on Tuesday evening, the 27th of that month. Nothing could equal the attention and becoming demeanor of the people during the entire mission. The first Mass commenced at five o'clock each morning, after which there was an instruction for half an hour.

THE JUBILEE IN CLIFDEN.—On Monday, 19th July, the Jubilee was opened with great solemnity, and entered upon with edifying fervor by the inhabitants of Clifden and its vicinity. Every day during the week, from an early hour in the morning till late in the afternoon, the confessionals were besieged with crowds of eager penitents; and Holy Communion was administered to immense numbers at each of the Masses.

ROME.—On the Festival of the Visitation, at the high altar of the ancient Church of St. Clements, Captain Charles Goddard Denell, of the 91st Regiment, renounced the errors of Anglicanism, and was reconciled to the Holy See by the Very Rev. Dr. Marshall.

The Amsterdam papers mention the death in that city on the 19th of June of Miss Louisa Lafferte. The deceased was sprung from one of the wealthiest families of France, and in her 23d year became a Sister of Mercy—so that at the time of her death she had passed over 102 years in the Conventual life. During that time she was instrumental in consoling much distress and suffering; by her means many, very many Protestants, were brought to the light of the True Faith. Her funeral was attended by all the city authorities; and by the entire clergy, Catholic and Protestant. The Catholic Bishop of Amsterdam, Mgr. Von Thilberg, preached the funeral discourse. The deceased retained her faculties unclouded to the last, though for the last five years she was unable to share the active duties of charity with her Sisters. R.I.P.

The new Catholic Church of St. Michael, Ballinasloe, will be consecrated on Wednesday, the 25th of August. The sermon will be preached on the occasion by Cardinal Wiseman. The attendance of this eminent prelate will ensure one of the largest audiences ever before congregated in the west of Ireland; and his presence here will be an undoubted proof of the extraordinary zeal and ceaseless exertions of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Derry to promote the interests of the Catholic Church in this part of the diocese of Clonfert. Already some of the people of Ballinasloe are making preparations to accommodate the vast concourse to be expected on the occasion.—*Western Star.*

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Fairhurst, before Lucknow, on the 16th June. He was attended by the Rev. John Browne and by the Rev. Charles Morgan, who had come to attend a medical board, and who were providentially enabled to be present in his last moments. May he rest in peace!

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland, who had been on a visit here for the last month, left, taking with him several students, intended for the American mission, including Mr. James De Lacy, son of Mr. Francis De Lacy of Nenagh, and Mr. Conway. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

At an ordination held at the Church of St. Saviour's (Dominican Convent), by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Rev. James O'Carroll received priests' orders in the Dominican brotherhood, and Rev. Messrs. Shanny and O'Sullivan received priests' orders for the diocese of Limerick.—*Ibid.*

The Feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated with great splendor in the Church of the Lazarists at Rome, on the 19th of July. The Archbishop of Ephesus, the first prefect of the Vatican library, preached the panegyric of the saint in an oration of singular eloquence.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has appointed the Rev. Mr. Delaney President of St. John's College, in this city; the Rev. Michael Terry has been appointed Catholic Curate of Knockamore and Kilwatermoy.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

We are happy to have to announce that our excellent coadjutor bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, is nearly recovered from the rather severe indisposition he labored under during the last fortnight.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

Miss Curtis, niece of the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Dublin, and Miss Mulqueen, of Patrick's-well (lay sister), were lately professed nuns, in the Convent of Mercy, Limerick, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, of the Irish College, Paris, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, Professor of St. Sulpice College, Paris, and the Rev. Richard O'Brien, of All-Hallows College, have arrived in Limerick.

The English College and the Pio at Rome have this year sent forth to their labors in England no less than eight priests, several of whom have laken doctors' degrees before leaving.

In a general chapter of the English Benedictines, recently held at St. Gregory's, Downside, the Very Rev. J. N. Sweeney was re-elected to the office of Prior of that establishment.

The Abbe Belaval, Vicar-General of the Archbishopric of Toulouse, has been appointed Bishop of Pamiers, in the room of Mgr. Galtier, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Pentony, P. P. of Camlough, has been removed to Dunleer, and his late curate, the Rev. M. Kevitt, is now P. P. of Camlough.

The Rev. Dr. Baines, of Lisbon College, has arrived in England, and will spend a few weeks with his friends.

Domestic.

REV. M. DILLON.—We regret to learn that this most amiable and zealous divine is just on the eve of leaving our city to take under his charge the parish of Peoria, of which he has been appointed pastor. Mr. D. came to the diocese of Chicago from that of St. Louis about four years ago. He was for three years President of the University of St. Mary of the Lake, and pastor of the Church of the Holy name, in this city, during which time he zealously labored and accomplished much towards the completion of that church. When about leaving the country, Bishop O'Regan appointed him pastor of the Cathedral, and associated him with Bishop Smith, of Dubuque, in the administration of the spiritual and temporal affairs of the diocese. This mission among the Catholics of the city has been one of care and responsibility. He takes with him the kindest wishes of his friends, and while we part with him in sorrow, we congratulate the Catholics of Peoria in being placed under his pastoral care.—*Chicago Times.*

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Catholics of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., are building a church in that place. The edifice is to be 70 feet in length by 35 in width. The building is estimated to cost about $8,000. It will be larger than any other church in that place, and will be an ornament to the town. The corner stone was laid on Sunday, the 1st inst., with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. Bishop Carrell officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Allen, of that parish, and Rev. Mr. Marcellus, of Cincinnati. The services were concluded by an appropriate address from the Bishop.—*Louisville Guardian.*

RETREAT AND RECEPTION.—A Spiritual Retreat for the Sisters of St. Joseph was commenced by the Rev. Father Kleindinen, C.S.S.R., of St. Peter's, at St. John's Orphan Asylum. Between forty and fifty Sisters were in attendance. On Thursday, the 12th inst., the Retreat was concluded by the Rt. Rev. Coadjutor Bishop, who celebrated Mass on the occasion and administered Holy Communion. After Mass the same Rt. Rev. Bishop accepted the solemn profession of five young ladies into the pious Sisterhood.—*Philadelphia Catholic Visitor.*

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Neumann has returned from his visitation of the diocese. Notwithstanding his arduous duties he is in excellent health, as well as Rev. Father Nugent, who accompanied him. During his visitation the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and made arrangements for the building of several new churches.—*Ibid.*

The new property lately purchased for the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Chesnut Hill, has been taken possession of by Mother St. John and her pious community.—*Ibid.*

Rev. Father Kleindinen, C. S. S. R., after finishing the Retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is now conducting one for the Sisters of the Holy Cross.—*Ibid.*

NEW CHURCHES.—On the 8th of July, the corner-stone of the Church of St. Lawrence was laid at Rheine, Shelby Co., Ohio. On the 20th of July the corner-stone of a new church was blessed at Caseyville, Union Co., Ky. On the 15th August, the St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburg, Pa., was solemnly dedicated. The new German Church in Mobile is progressing rapidly to completion, and hopes are entertained that it will be ready for service by the 25th inst.—*Catholic Miscellany.*

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—James McSherry, Esq., of Frederick, is to be the orator of the day on the occasion of the Semicentennial Anniversary of the Founding of Mount St. Mary's College. The Very Rev. Dr. Pise, of Brooklyn, will deliver a Latin Poem; George H. Miles, Esq., of Baltimore, an English Poem on the occasion. The sixth of October next is the day.

VERY REV. DR. MORIARTY.—The above learned and distinguished clergyman preached in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at the half-past ten o'clock service. In the evening he lectured at the same place before the Young Men's Catholic Association, before a large attendance.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 15th inst., the undermentioned were ordained Priests by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe: M.M. —P. L. Pare and Chs. St. Georges. At the same time M.M. Ponlin, Verronneau and Nuchon, received orders as Sub-Deacons.—*Montreal True Witness.*

Reuben H. Springer, Esq., a Catholic gentleman of Cincinnati, has sent a donation of $5,000 to the House of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in that city. The Institution now contains 64 inmates; but the Sisters intend enlarging the building, so as to admit 200.

On Sunday last, the 22d inst., a solemn procession in honor of the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin took place at Montreal, at which all the religious communities and societies assisted, with their peculiar standards and decorations.

On Friday, the 6th inst., two young gentlemen, Rev. Messrs. Daly and Marks, were raised to the priesthood, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Connolly of St. John, N. B. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Bishop Mullock, of Newfoundland, arrived in Halifax in the steamer from England, on the 11th inst. He remained in that city until after the Archbishop's funeral.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C., passed through Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., on his way to Cincinnati.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

The Hot Season in India.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *British Standard* writes as follows: "I can assure you the heat is worse than the oldest can remember. I am only writing, and yet my hands glisten, and feel as if dipped in soap suds, and my face is a regular spring of water. One dare not go out in the sun, unless he particularly wishes for discomfort or sickness, or probably a sun-stroke. You in England have no idea of the state of everlasting moisture in which we are kept. Punkahs and khuns barely keep us alive. Guess, then, what it must be in the field, and do not wonder at 30 men dying of sun-stroke for three killed, or that 63 men in one regiment had been admitted to the hospital in one day, all suffering from the sun. I cannot at present write more—great beads of perspiration are falling on the paper and erasing my work far more quickly than I accomplish it, and, therefore, I will bid you adieu."

Paternity of the Aztec Children.—The two mulatto children, which a speculative Yankee actually imposed upon the credulous in England, as the last scions of the almost extinct priestly caste of the Aztecs, are nothing more than two remarkably undeveloped individuals of this mixed descent, the twin children of two persons named Innocent and Martina Burgos, who are still living in the village of Decora, in the department of San Miguel. A Spanish trader, of the name of Ramin Selva, got them from the mother, to whom they were very burdensome on account of their helpless awkardness, under the pretence of having them educated in the United States; but, instead of that, he made a show of them, and afterwards sold them to a person named Morris, who is at present parading them about in the best company in Europe.

Lady Morgan.—The following, says the *Morning Post*, has been forwarded to us for insertion by Lady Morgan on her recovery from severe illness: "Lady Morgan presumes on the most adequate mode of expressing her gratitude to her kind friends and strangers at home and abroad, whose inquiries during her long illness she thus most gratefully acknowledges. The number of those inquiries exceeds the possibility of 'returning thanks for kind inquiries.' She therefore throws herself on the circulation of the *Morning Post* to take her humble place among the 'postponed engagements,' for the expression of feelings which cannot be postponed, but must remain indelibly impressed for the remainder of her life. Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, July 26th."

Wheat Twenty Successive Years from the Same Land.—There is now growing at Aldwinkle, near Trapstone, Northamptonshire, on a single acre of land in the occupation of Mr. French, an excellent crop of wheat, which is the twentieth in uninterrupted succession from the same piece. It has been tilled by the spade every year except one. The manure applied has been somewhat less than the usual proportion. The occupant restricts the quantity of seed to three pecks, believing that any increase would proportionably diminish the yield. In some years the quantity has been above eight quarters. The average for the nineteen years has exceeded six quarters annually, and the present crop promises more than that quantity.—*Leeds Mercury.*

An Eccentric Traveller.—A young lady of foreign accent and of very eccentric demeanor, who was dressed all in white with yellow boots, alighted at the Peterboro' station from an excursion on the Great Northern lately. The address on her luggage was as follows: "Her Divine Majesty, The Zion Holy Ghost, Empress of the Universe, Beloved Bride of Heaven—Passenger to Silverdale, near Lancaster." She said she was an angel from Heaven, and presented to one of the clerks at the station a kind of tract, chiefly in Latin and French, about one-third portion of it being in English.

Boulevards for Liverpool.—It is under consideration by the Improvement Committee of the Town Council to carry a semicircular sweep of boulevards round Liverpool, starting from a point about Bootle, and, after forming the segment of a circle, ending at the Dingle. It is proposed that the boulevards shall be of a uniform width of 100 yards; that there shall be a central carriage drive of 20 yards, flanked on each side by rows of trees; that beyond the trees shall be roads for pedestrians and equestrians; and that the land outside the boulevards shall be available only for villa residences. The idea is a most excellent one.

Valuable Discovery.—A valuable vein of lead ore has been discovered traversing Wanthwaite Crag, Cumberland, in the royalty of R. Marshall, Esq., of Keswick. The vein was first observed to be productive of lead ore by Messrs. Bennett and Howe, and submitted to the examination of Mr. Henry Jones, of Alston, under whose direction a level has been commenced in the vein, which is now producing a considerable quantity of lead ore, a portion of which is rich in silver, technically termed argentiferous galence.

Restoration of Winchester Cathedral.—The dean and chapter are about to restore the entire west front of this venerable pile, and already workmen are engaged in the restoration of the porch of the south aisle. The present facade is the work of Bishop Edyngton, about the middle of the fourteenth century, before whose time the cathedral extended 20 feet farther to the westward, and was flanked on the north and south by large towers, the like of which may be seen at Canterbury, York, and Lincoln.

From the *Morning Herald* we learn that the War Office has given its sanction to the raising of seventeen regiments of cavalry for India, giving a force of 14,000 men, and that men of five feet two inches will be accepted. From another source we learn that several additional regiments of militia are to be embodied, and that the men, when properly drilled, will be invited to volunteer into regiments of the line.

A couple of British gunboats are cruising off the Northumberland coast, protecting the English fishermen engaged in the herring fishing. Le Corse, French war steamer, is also down looking after the French fishermen who are following the same employment.

During the great heat in June, an American aloe, in the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, shot up, in 24 hours, a height of 10 inches.

FRANCE.

Medical Experiment.—A Paris correspondent sends the following: "In one of the private hospitals of Paris a lady of forty-five had this week to undergo a painful operation for tumor in the breast. Chloroform was administered, but symptoms of pain being shown, an additional dose was given, immediately after which the pulse became weak and gradually stopped, the face became livid, the limbs powerless, and breathing stopped. The operators were much alarmed, and one of them suddenly bethought himself of trying the effect of artificial respiration. Placing his own mouth on that of the patient, he breathed regularly into her lungs, and after the lapse of three minutes the pulse became slightly perceptible, the blood began to flow, natural breathing was resumed, and the patient, who had been 'to all intents and purposes dead, underwent a resurrection.'"

Consumption of Tobacco in France.—The *Genie Industriel* says that it is difficult to account for the tremendous increase, during the last few years, of the consumption of tobacco in France, but that it has incerased, and that enormously, the following figures will show: In 1830, the value of tobacco consumed was about $13,000,000. In 1840, it had increased to $19,000,000. In 1850, it attained $24,000,000, and in 1857 the sum of nearly $35,000,000 was puffed away in smoke.

Murder of a French Merchant.—The *Presse d'Orient* gives an account of a dreadful murder, committed in the open day on the person of M. Audibert, a French merchant at Constantinople, while in his warehouse.

A project is now before the new Minister of Algeria (Prince Napoleon) for the development on a grand scale of Port Vendres, in the Pyrenees Orientales, with a view to making it the principal point of embarkation for Algeria, and by which it is calculated that, besides other advantages, twelve hours will be saved in the passage. It appears that Vauban had already directed the attention of Louis XIV. to Port Vendres.

A most singular coincidence is, that Cherbourg was taken on August 5th, 1758, by an English fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, and now on August 5th, 1858, an English fleet, with a grandson of Lord Howe (Admiral Fremantle) as second in command, will bring the Queen of England to Cherbourg to dine with the Emperor of the French in the harbor.

Among the young men who lately appeared before the Imperial Court of Paris to take the oath of advocate was M. Enos, of Algiers, belonging to an Arab family of thé Jewish persuasion. This is the first instance of a native, in the true sense of the word, having embraced the career of the law in a European country.

Durand Brayce, a well-known painter, whose sketches of the episodes of the Crimean war have made him very popular in Paris, has been commissioned by the government to paint a picture for the Museum of Versailles, commemorative of the approaching Cherbourg *fetes.*

The *Presse d'Orient*, gives an account of three Frenchmen having swam across the Bosphorus, from the landing-place of Stenia to the Asiatic coast, near Kandlidja—a feat which took them about fifty minutes to perform.

Grapes perfectly ripe have been exposed in the markets, and a local journal says that, should the fine weather continue, there will be as early a year as 1822, when new wine was drunk on September 15th.—*Paris paper.*

Notwithstanding the favorable accounts received from the wine-growing districts, prices are kept up. The accounts from Burgundy are particularly favorable. There is very little doing in brandies in the Paris market.

The *Echo de Chateaulin* states that two complete Breton costumes are to be presented to the Emperor and Empress when their Majesties pass through that town.

The provincial journals of France show that violent and destructive storms have occurred in many places, and that in several instances persons have been killed by lightning.

The equestrian statue of Napoleon I., to be inaugurated during the *fetes* at Cherbourg, is 16 1-2 feet high, and the weight 6,000 kilogrammes.

The Empress Josephine's bronze statue, ten feet high, to be erected by her grandson's orders, at St. Martinique, her native town, has arrived at Havre, *en route* for its destination.

It is more than a rumor that the Empress Eugenie is *enciente.*

The harbor, roads, and docks of Cherbourg, are capable of receiving 80 ships of the line.

SCOTLAND.

Tablet to the Late Hugh Miller.—A tablet of polished Peterhead granite is about to be placed in the wall at the head of Hugh Miller's grave, in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. The dimensions of the slab are six feet in length and three feet three inches in breadth. It is without any elaborate ornamentation, and its inscription accords in its simplicity with the character of the illustrious deceased. It runs thus: "Hugh Miller, died 24th December, 1856, aged 54 years." The tablet is somewhat similar to that placed over the grave of Doctor Chalmers in the immediate neighborhood.

Monument to James Hogg.—Nearly twenty-three years have elapsed since the remains of the Bard of Ettrick were consigned to their last resting-place in Ettrick churchyard. No attempt has been made hitherto to rear a monument to the poet's memory; and we learn with much satisfaction that an effort is now being made by some of his admirers to remedy this neglect. It is proposed to rear a monumental statue of the poet at the spot of his birth in the romantic vale of Ettrick. The secretary of the enterprise is Dr. Rogers, of Stirling.

Narrow Escape from Poisoning.—Three young children entered unobserved an area garden in the suburbs of Dundee, and ate the berries growing on a small plant of the mazzerian, and were almost immediately taken ill—vomiting and purging with swelling. They remain in a very doubtful state. The mazzerian alluded to is the first flowering shrub in the early spring, throwing out a bright purple flower, succeeded by a greenish yellow leaf. The fruit is a small berry of a bright red color.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that a whale about 40 feet in length got on shore on Monday at Whitesands Bay, Aberdour.

BELGIUM.

The following has been received from Brussels: "The reception given by our King to the head of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon has astonished the entire political world in this city. The Count de Chambord has been received as a crowned head, insomuch as the King never pays a personal visit except to a crowned head. The King not only paid a visit to the Count de Chambord, but he brought the Duke and Dutchess of Brabant with him. Leopold and the Count de Chambord addressed each other as cousins, and the Count addressed the Duchess of Brabant sometimes as *Ma Cousine*, and sometimes as *Marie.* The general opinion is that the King was glad of an opportunity to show that he is no party to the plans attributed to the Orleans family. The French Emperor, it is said, is much better disposed towards the Count de Chambord than towards the Count de Paris."

The *Telegraphe* of Brussels says: "It was stated a few days ago that General Todtleben, in the course of a discussion relative to the fortifications of Antwerp, had expressed doubts of their efficacy, in the present state of the art of attacking and defending fortified places. We are now able to add, on good authority, that that officer expressed a general opinion contrary to all sorts of fortifications, as regards the territorial defence of a country."

ITALY.

Papal States.—A letter from Rome says: "The collection of the Marquis Campana is for sale. Three millions had been offered for it by the Grand Duchess Helen. M. de Rothschild, of Naples, has, it is said, offered four millions. Should the latter statement be confirmed, the Mont-de-Piet will lose little by the frauds of its late director." Another letter of the 17th July says: "General Guyon, Commander of the French Army of Occupation, passed in review yesterday on the plains of Farnesina, along the banks of the Tiber, the Pontifical troops in garrison at Rome—namely, the 1st Regiment of the Line, the 1st Foreign Regiment, a regiment of dragoons, and a battery of artillery. The troops looked well, and executed some monœuvres with great precision. The General complimented the officers, and in the evening gave them a grand dinner. At it Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador were present, the toasts were drunk with enthusiasm to the Pope and the Emperor of the French."

Venice.—A paper of Turin quotes a letter from Venice, giving an account of a demonstration which took place there on the 20th June, when a numerous party of Milanese arrived by train to witness a public festival. The letter states that they were received at the station by a vast crowd, who saluted them with cries of "Our Milanese brethren for ever!" that the town was illuminated in the evening, and that banquets were held, at which the toasts "Viva il Piemonte!" was frequently given.

On the 8th July a corporal of Marines, relieving guard in the interior of the Palace at Naples, saw his lieutenant pass, and fortwith shot him dead. The act was in revenge for a slap in the face given by the lieutenant a few days previously, when the corporal quitted the ranks to drink a glass of iced water. The man was found guity, and, on the 10th, hung, in front of the prison of San Francisco, in presence of 50,000 people.

Count de Laredel, the proprietor of the lakes containing boracid acid, for which Tuscany is so celebrated, has just died at Florence. The immense fortune he has left behind is the result of the profits realized from the extraction of the substance, for which he invented most ingenious and economical contrivances.

The Roman railway will open from Rome to Civita Vecchia in October next.

The inquiries set on foot by a committee of dramatic authors, and encouraged by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have led to the discovery of the son of Mozart, who is living in a poor way at Milan. A remittance has been made to him of the sum apportioned as the author's share of the profits of some recent performance of "Nozze di Figaro."

Advices from Venice announce the death of the bishop of that diocese, Mgr. Canova, brother of the great sculptor.

SPAIN.

The celebrated bridge of Alcantara, with the triumphal arch of Trajan, have been pulled down in order to use the stones for other purposes. This bridge, that united the two shores of the Tagus, was, as everybody knows, one of the most important architectural Roman relics in Europe. It was 670 feet long, and 23 feet wide. The triumphal arch on the bridge measured 40 feet in height.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of July 22, contains royal decrees appointing M. Rios Rosas to the ambassadorship at Rome, and M. Mon to that at Paris.

The heat in most parts of Spain is excessive. It is said that the harvest will be only of a middling character, but the vintage fine.

The Spanish government have decided on sending a steam frigate and corvette to the *fetes* of Cherbourg.

PRUSSIA.

The Post-office clerks in Prussia are obliged to wear uniform in the streets, and that Government now intends to impose the same uniform on the employees of railways and telegraphs. To distinguish, however, these three classes of functionaries, those of the post-office are to have on their caps a horn, those of railways a wheel, and those of the telegraph an arrow.

Accounts from Tegernsee speak favorably of the improved health of the King of Prussia, but hold out no hope of his Majesty being ever able to resume the reigns of power. It appears the doctors' opinions are unanimous to that effect.

By the end of the present year every regiment in the Prussian army will be provided with rifle muskets of a new and improved description.

RUSSIA.

Death of a Wealthy Prince.—The Prince Anatole Demidoff, Russian Minister to Tuscany, well known for his immense wealth, for his historical works on Russia, and as the husband of the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, from whom he lived separated, has just died at Turin. The Prince's wealth was mostly invested in the silver and diamond mines of Russia. He owned and worked, some years ago, seventy-five thousand serfs. The sum he was obliged to pay the Princess Mathilde annually for her sustenance was fifty thousand roubles, about forty thousand dollars. When the Empire was declared in France, and the Princess Mathilde took the position of first lady of the Imperial family, she was asked to renounce this income and to receive one in common with the other members of the Imperial family from the French treasury. But the Princess refused because she regarded the silver mines of her husband as of more certain duration than the Empire in France.

The Vienna *Gazette* says: "The efforts which Russia has been making for some time past to increase her navy are so considerable that her own building yards are not sufficient for the purpose. She has been having vessels built in England, France and America, and under the superintendence of officers of the Russian Navy. The reorganization of the Baltic fleet is now complete, and reckons 27 ships-of-the-line, and several smaller veesels, without counting gunboats. As the number in the Black Sea has been reduced, the Government has endeavored to compensate for this loss by increasing the flotilla in the Caspian Sea, and by creating a respectable naval force in Eastern Siberia, and at the mouth of the river Amoor."

M. de Montferrand, architect of the Church of Saint Isaac, St. Petersburg, recently completed, has just died, aged 74. He had been charged with the building of this edifice on plans submitted to the Emperor Alexander, and had been engaged on this gigantic building for 40 years, under three different sovereigns. It was also under his direction and from his plans that the Alexandrine Column was erected. The Russian painter, Tranoff, founder of the Muscovite School of Art, has also died in St. Petersburg. He devoted twenty years to his gaeat effort, "The preaching of John in the Wilderness," which has challenged universal praise.

M. Alexandre Dumas is still in St. Petersburg. He recently published in one of the journals of that city an eulogistic article on the late M. de Montferrand, the architect of the Church of St. Isaac.

An extraordinary condemnation is recorded in the Stockholm journals. A tradesman of Gothenburg, in Sweden, took a quantity of peas to a regiment in garrison, in execution of a contract; a lieutenant not thinking them of good quality, refused them; an altercation ensued, and the tradesman, in a rage, struck the officer several blows; and for this he was tried and condemned to be beheaded!

The Emperor of Austria has decided on erecting a national monument in memory of the late Field-Marshal Prince de Schwarzenberg. The monument will consist of an equestrian statue. His Majesty has also granted a pension for life of 800 florins to the widow of the Intendant of the Marine, Ressel, the author of several important discoveries, "and the first inventor of the screw."

HOME MISCELLANY.

Dangerous Sport on the Plains.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, following the United States army, 330 miles from Leavenworth, July 3, writes as follows: "Wolves were seen frequently through the day, and just as we came on the camping ground, a large one was started. Gen. Harney's greyhound caught sight of him, pursued him, overtook him, and—never touched a hair. Whether he was afraid of the wolf, or merely friendly to the wolf, I am unable to say. This chase was hardly over when a herd of buffalo were discerned about two miles off. Captain Pleasonton, Gen. Harney's aid, set out in pursuit, by himself, armed only with a Colt's pistol, and had a dangerous adventure. His purpose was to run the game towards the camp. He succeeded in driving them in the direction intended, when a body of teamsters, desirous of witnessing the sport, came in sight. The buffalo took fright, and made for the hills. The hunter pursued them, but he rode a horse which had never before seen a buffalo, and which was hard to manage beside. The hunter singled out a bull and shot him twice, wounding him each time. By this time he was quite close to him, on the verge of one of those clayey precipices with which the place abounds. The hunted animal suddenly stopped, stretching out his forelegs, and wheeling upon them as on a pivot, thus bringing himself face to face with his pursuers. The horse was unmanageable and rushed on the bull, who set his horns to meet the onset. The collision was fearful. Pleasonton, conscious of his situation, had disengaged his feet from the stirrups, and just as the shock took place, or perhaps a moment sooner, sprung upon the back of the bull, from which he rolled down the precipice. The horse having been gored in the breast and belly, died instantly. The bull next charged on the dismounted rider, but two more bullets from the revolver persuaded him to alter his course. Pleasanton suffered no personal injury. He took the affair coolly, unbuckled the girths of his slaughtered steed, slung the saddle and accoutrements across his shoulders, and carried them into camp.

Narrow Escape from Strangulation.—Two physicians, Dr. B. and Dr. W., entered the Metropolitan Bath-house, at Cincinnati, a night or two ago, and asked for a double bath, which was given them. Dr. W. disrobed immediately, and during a merry conversation leaped laughingly into the tub, inhaling a quantity of water which strangled him at once. He threw up his hands and made every effort to regain his suspended breath, but to no purpose. He suffered immensely, and struggled until he grew livid. His fate seemed inevitable, and Dr. B., paralyzed by terror, stood by his side and waited for the moment that death would come to his friend's relief. Suddenly a thought struck Dr. B. He struck his companion a heavy blow between the shoulders. Dr. W. threw up the water, and was relieved at once; but so exhausted was he by the terrible scene through which he had passed that he sank helpless into the tub, and would have been drowned but for Dr. B., who lifted him up in his arms and supported him until his strength was partially restored. Had Dr. W. died there by strangulation, in what a position would his demise have placed Dr. B., who had insisted at the "Metropolitan" upon a double bath, and urged his friend, who appeared indifferent to the matter, before the negroes, to yield to his proposition!

Accident from one of the New Balloons.—The Worcester *Spy* says that an accident occurred there with one of the balloons, (bladders, inflated with carbureted hydrogen,) of which so many are to be seen in the hands of the boys, which came well-nigh being attended with serious consequences. A little boy, some six or seven years of age, had been out in the rain, and got his balloon saturated with water, making it so heavy that it did not float well in the air. To remedy the difficulty, he carried it to the stove in the kitchen, and, holding it by the cord attached to it, let it float above the stove to dry. He had held it there but a few moments when it exploded with a tremendous report, shaking the whole house and greatly alarming the inmates and neighbors. The father of the boy, who sat by the stove reading the *Spy*, was prostrated to the floor by the shock, and nearly stunned. The doors and windows of the kitchen were open, or the effects would probably have been much more severe than they were. The boy as soon as he had recovered from the first effects of the shock, looked up in perfect amazement, and, examining the piece of cord remaining in his fingers, exclaimed, "Father, where is my balloon?"

Three Children Picked up in Lake Erie.—The Windsor *Herald* gives the following particulars of the finding of three children floating in Lake Erie: "Mr. Owen was crossing from Sandusky to Kingsville in a small schooner, when, about eight miles from one of the Islands, he fell in with a small boat containing three children, the eldest about 11 or 12—a girl—the others much smaller. The boat was full of water, drifting before the wind, and they up to their necks in water. From the oldest Mr. Owen learned their names and where they belonged, and then took them home. From the father he learned that they had been in the water from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. They had been seen in the boat in the morning, shortly after which they were missing. The father started in pursuit, but failing to find them returned to the Island."

Rags.—The importation of rags for the purpose of papermaking is a great deal more extensive than most persons would imagine. During the year 1857 we imported 44,582,080 lbs., valued at $1,448,125, and making 69,461 bales; 35,591 bales were from Italy, and more than one-third are entirely linen, the rest being a mixture of linen and cotton. About 2,000 bales were also imported ftom the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen. France prohibits the exportation of rags, and so does Rome; the few which we get from Ancono (a Roman province) being by special permission on payment of large fees. Prussia and Germany generally impose so high an export duty on rags as to stop the trade entirely. The exports from Alexandria and Smyrna are chiefly collected in Asia Minor by agents having license from the government, and the domestic demand must be supplied before any can be exported. It is the same with Trieste, where only the surplus is allowed to come away. The Trieste rags are collected all over Hungary. We are informed that New York and Boston receive the largest quantity, and the place that ships the most is Leghorn in Italy.

The Rarey Family.—The "Rarey family" consists of four brothers, who have been raised from boyhood in Franklin County, Ohio. Their father was of German descent, a farmer and raiser of stock, and all of the boys were brought up on the farm, and they have followed that pursuit more or less to the present time. They are all, however, in the possession of the art of "horse-taming," as many a redeemed horse in this and the adjoining States would testify, if they were to meet in class meeting and give their experience. The oldest is William H., who made the first discovery of the principles in the nature of the horse that led to the perfection of the system which is now astonishing the world. The second is Charles W., who is teaching the system in the western part of this State. The third is Frederick, who lives on his farm, about two miles from this place. The fourth and youngest is John S., who, together with his oldest brother Wm. H., has devoted his life to the study of the mental philosophy of the horse, and is now teaching the nobility of Europe the results of his life-long experience.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Society of the Cincinnati.—Readers who see frequent reference to this organization will be interested in the following: "*Cincinnati*," [the Cincinnatuses;] a Society established by the officers of the revolutionary army of the United States, in 1783, to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war. The name of *Cincinnatus* was adopted as emblematic of the civic character of the American army. The honors of the Society were to be hereditary in the eldest male line of the original members, and in default of male issue in the collateral male line. This association excited the fears of the republicans in America, and among them of Franklin: they thought they saw in it the germ of a future aristocracy. At the first general meeting of the order in Philadelphia, some modifications were, therefore, made in the constitution, and in some of the States, it was silently abandoned. At present they are many State Societies, which hold a general meeting by delegates triennially.

A Rich California Woman.—Mrs. Eliza Todd, who owns a ranche a mile below Weaversville, is a remarkable woman. In 1852 she walked from Shasa to Weaversville, and, without money, began the business of washing for six dollars a dozen. An acquaintance, who lived near her domicile, says that for a long time she was bending over the wash-tub at daylight in the morning, at noon, and at ten o'clock at night. Business prospered, and after a while she bought two claims which turned out well. Then she bought chickens, which laid eggs, and which she sold at a half a dollar apiece; then she bought a pig, and sold its progeny; then bought cows and sold milk. Business still increased, and she began buying real estate, lending money at 10 per cent. a month, and speculating in claims; always was fortunate; every touch turned something to gold. Now she is one of the largest property holders in the north.—*California Ex.*

How Ale Strengthened Him.—A student of one of our State colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said: "Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room." "Yes, sir." "Well; what explanation can you make?" "Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advised me to try a little each day as a tonic; and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room." "Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two days since, I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease." The witty student was discharged.

An Important Discovery.—Professor B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents which have become so frequent in our vicinity. The process by which this *desideratum* is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, and when combined with burning fluid, utterly destroys its explosive character without in the least impairing its illuminating property.

From New York to Kansas.—The journey from New York to Kansas occupies on an average from nine to ten days, upwards of six of which are consumed in the passage up the Missouri river from St. Louis to the Kansas border. At some seasons of the year, when the current is very strong, the passage is protracted to ten or twelve days. This tedious voyage, however, will be obviated next spring, by the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, connecting with roads to Chicago through Quincy, and the whole length of which is but 207 miles. The traveller from New York can thenceforth reach Kansas within three days, making the journey from the Mississippi in a less number of hours than it now requires days.

A Fat Fish.—The siskawit, a fish of Lake Superior, is reported to be the fattest fish that swims, either in fresh or salt water. The fishermen say that one of these fish, when hung by the tail in the hot sun of a summer's day, will melt and entirely disappear, except the bones. In packing about fifty barrels, a few seasons ago, at Isle Royale, one of the fishermen made two and a half barrels of oil from the heads and leaf fat alone, without the least injury to the marketableness of the fish. Besides this leaf fat, the fat or oil is disseminated in a layer of fat and a layer of lean, throughout the fish. They are too fat to be eaten fresh, and are put up for market like the lake white fish and Mackinaw trout.

Too Careful.—A wealthy lady of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has a great dread of burglars, some time ago put away a valuable gold watch and chain in a bag of old rags, thinking they would never look there for valuables. A tin pedlar called at the lady's house, offering to exchange his ware for rags, when the identical rag-bag was produced, bargained for, and delivered to the pedlar, who then departed. After admiring her new tin-ware, the lady suddenly recollected the watch and chain, and sent to seek the pedlar in all directions.

Curious Suit for a Cat.—A suit was tried in Newark, N.J., lately before a justice, brought to recover the sum of *fifteen dollars*, for losses sustained in the death of a cat, alleged to have been shot by defendant. Counsel on both sides made eloquent addresses to the jury, the main point being whether a cat is or is not property. The jury came in with a verdict of "No cause for action." The case excited great interest, and the justice's office was crowded with anxious spectators during the trial.

Ferguson, the Irish Piper.—The Canadian papers, one and all, speak in the highest terms of Mr. Ferguson's musical abilities, and of his splendid performance on the Irish Union Pipes. None but those who have heard the Irish Union Pipes well played can have any idea of what they are, how unearthly, weird-like, and full of wild magic beauty the Irish Caoine is, when played on them; how gleesome, light, and exciting the Irish Jig and Reel.

Cutting Her Hand Off.—Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick, of Peekskill Hollow, who is said to be laboring under intense religious excitement, cut off her hand between the elbow and wrist recently. She had frequently been heard to say, "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off," and in a mistaken compliance with the letter of this text she cut her hand off, inflicting a serious and probably fatal wound.

Potato Rot.—The Providence *Post* learns that the blight which has so seriously interfered with the potato crop for several years, has not wholly disappeared, and indeed in some localities is worse than it has ever before been. In the town of Bristol, whole fields of potatoes are rendered worthless, and in some instances the rot has so far advanced as to make the fields offensive to passers.

Ho! for Frazer River.—Companies are forming in St. Louis to proceed to Frazer river *via* the plains. Companies are forming also in nearly all the large cities of the North, but with the above exception, they invariably intend to proceed by Governor Steven's route, or the route still further North, by the valley of the Saskatchewan.

A Handsome Present from Archbishop Hughes.—We learn, with pleasure, that Bishop McGill, of Richmond, has received from Archbishop Hughes, of New York, a present of a magnificent pair of carriage horses, as beautiful in action as they are to look upon.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Press in Mexico.—The editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, a journal published in the city of Mexico, in English, has been fined one thousand dollars, and prohibited from giving any political intelligence in its columns.

Spare the Trout.—Spare the brook-trout at this season. It is their spawning season, and one caught now destroys hnndreds of next year's crop. Moreover the fish do not now have their usual delicate flavor.

A weather prophet, writing to an agricultural paper, says: "When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see; keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air which will be sure to be followed by fine weather; but, if it increases in size, take your great coat with you, if you are going from home, for falling weather will be not far off. The reason is this: when the air is becoming charged with electricity, you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones towards it, until it gathers into a shower; and, on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking to pieces and dissolving."

We have been shown, says an Albany paper, a very fine work of art in the shape of a Banner belonging to the "Young Men's Catholic Institute" of this city. It is four feet nine inches in width by six feet in length, and is composed of white and crimson silk. On the white face is depicted the likeness of St. Aloysius. Above this is a scroll containing the motto of the Institution—"*Precept and Example.*" Directly underneath is another scroll, containing the words—"St. Aloysius." The crimson side has a very rich appearance; the upper part is covered with a scroll on which is the title of the Society—"Young Men's Catholic Institute," and on the lower part the words—"Organized 1852." The centre contains a very beautiful device; it is a Bible in a cloud, surrounded with rays of the sun. The Banner is trimmed with white silk fringe of from three to four inches in depth, and presents a very neat and handsome appearance.

A boat was found afloat near Eastport, Me., held by a fishing line, which was found attached by one hook to a halibut, and the other hook to the wrist of a man; and it was supposed the halibut was hauled to the surface, when by accident the second hook caught in the wrist of the man, who was carried overboard by the weight of the fish.

The receipts into the United States Treasury, for the quarter ending 30th of June, is over $23,000,000, including $9,850,000 from the customs, and $12,629,000 from the sale of treasury notes. The expenditures during the same quarter were $22,730,000, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of treasury notes.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns that the company which was formed last year for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between the Island of Cuba and the American Continent have completed their preliminary arrangements, and are resolved to commence the work immediately.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Pilot* states that the fact that gold existed at Frazer river was known years ago to the Hudson Bay Company officials, but the knowledge was carefully concealed, lest it might interfere with their monopoly of the fur trade.

The Norfolk *Herald* announces that only two miles of track-laying remains to be done on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The lapse of a few more days will bring the spiking of "the last rail" in the great iron chain from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi.

A correspondent from Madison, N. J., says there is wanted in that village a carriage maker, harness trimmer, a good tailor, fancy chair and cabinet maker, and a good shoe shop. It is also one of the best locations for a good general store that can be found in New Jersey.

The St. John *Freeman* says that there is a deficiency of no less than £14,000 in the revenue for the six months of the current financial year, the only article which exceeds the estimate being rum, which, our cotemporary says, is used in larger quantities than ever.

The potato blight has made its appearance in New Brunswick. So far, Nova Scotia has escaped, at least we hear of no complaints of potatoes being affected by it in the vicinity of Halifax, or elsewhere in the province.

Captain Travis, the great pistol shot, has been instructing a class of forty-five young ladies at Lexington, Kentucky, in the use of Colt's revolver. Among them he says the most timid became the best shots.

Henry Shaw, Esq., of St. Louis, is engaged in laying out and constructing an immense arboretum and garden, on the plan of the celebrated *Jardin des Plantes*, which he intends as a gift to the city of St. Louis.

One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, "No," was the reply; "but I believe in their *disappearance*, for I have missed a bottle of gin since last night.

A member of a Methodist Church in Troy—a class leader—eloped lately with a "frail sister," young, intelligent and good-looking, and left behind a devoted wife and three children.

The celebrated racing horse "Ambassador" was killed by lightning lately on the plantation of Mr. Charles N. Merriwether, about ten miles from Clarksville, Tennessee.

Preparations are going on with the view of celebrating the anriversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh, in that village, on the 11th of September next.

Dr. South says: "The tale-bearer and the tale-hearer should be hanged up both together—the former by the tongue, and the latter by the ears."

Mr. Bernard Houseman, of Cincinnati, made a bet with his milkman that he would die on a certain day. Tne day came, and the man died as he had predicted.

A man ceases to be a "good fellow" the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

Wisconsin has 105 banks in operation, and the work of forming new ones is constantly going on.

The brandy, wine, cigars, and tobacco imported into the United States last year cost $11,934,868.

In youth it is most difficult to renounce a pleasure—in age, a prejudice.

Dred Scott is now a citizen of Vancouver's Island.

We speak little when vanity does not prompt us.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS, Boston.—We by no means share your enthusiasm with regard to the poem you have transmitted to us for reproduction. The sing-song metre which the author has chosen is altogether unsuited to the solemnity of his subject. The introduction of mythological personages in a poem designed to be Catholic is in the worst possible taste. We did not know, before we read the production, that "orisons" felt the influence of "Morpheus," nor that they "soared to the sky" in "anthems sweeter than Orpheus." The poem is a mosaic of polysyllables which may sound well enough but mean very little. We have neither time nor space to point out all the defects of the *morceau* and are compelled to decline republishing it.

A SUBSCRIBER, Halifax.—If you will call on Mr. Donahoe you can have a portrait of Archbishop Hughes. We have sent them to him for all our subscribers.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1858.

AMERICAN vs. ENGLISH SELFISHNESS.

EUROPEAN writers generally agree in representing Americans as an eminently material people, in whose minds the "main chance" is ever the uppermost idea. That there is some truth in the assertion we will not undertake to deny, but we beg leave to point out to cis-Atlantic scribes that the peculiarity is not exclusively confined to the inhabitants of the United States. Neither is it found among us in the highest degree of development. This is no very novel discovery to us, but as very recent events serve to give it confirmation we take advantage of the opportunity to show that selfishness is not exclusively of trans-Atlantic growth.

The manner in which the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was hailed in this country contrasted with its reception in England—the widely opposite reflections it has suggested to our Press, and the English, will be found conclusive as to the different degrees of selfishness which underlie the mind of the United States and that of England.

Notwithstanding the semi-official and post-prandial professions of friendship daily made by British diplomats—the buncombe declarations with regard to community of interests, of language, and of religion—(irreligion would be more appropriate)—notwithstanding that John Bull on all festive occasions—when some member of Jonathan's family is present—treats Jonathan as his "sweet coz," there is no one whom he regards with such a jealous eye as this same Jonathan—unless it be the representative of France, who is now receiving the not altogether willing visit of England's Queen, in impregnable Cherbourg. Jonathan knows all this very well, but John being a very good customer for certain staples, he says nothing about it. He receives the gruff compliments of his "cousin" as a matter of business, and pays them back often with interest, but always as a matter of business. He feigns for the moment to forget '76 and 1812, and Central America and the Monroe doctrine, but it is merely a feint. He knows what he has to expect from John when John's interests can be served by playing him a trick. He is, therefore, and taking into consideration old scores, present complications, and future designs, he ought to be more jealous and watchful of John than of the typical representative of any other nation on the face of the globe.

Yet there are times when the American people can lose sight of their own actual national interests, and those are when any grand enterprise is completed, the consummation of which is a progress for the whole world. The fact that our ancient enemy and present rival would enjoy peculiar privileges if the Atlantic telegraph were a success, did not prevent our government from placing the *Niagara* at their disposal. When the dispatch announcing the arrival of that vessel in Trinity Bay was known throughout the country, our press and people forgetting all selfish considerations in the contemplation of the great result, united in simultaneous pœans, throughout the length and breadth of the Confederation. Notwithstanding the icy effect of the Queen's message, which the strayed paragraphs subsequently found have, in our opinion, done but little to counteract—notwithstanding that the royal dispatch could only be surpassed in emptiness and formality by a Queen's speech, we are yet in the full glow of our enthusiasm. Honors are daily showered upon those, be they English or American, who have co-operated in seconding the success of the expedition. In the greatest city in the Union as well as in the smallest hamlets illuminations and pyrotechnic displays testify to the delight of our people at the great idea that the cable makes the whole world kin—and the last taper is not yet extinguished, nor has the last rocket cleft the darkness of the night.

How is it in England? Does she rejoice whole-heartedly over the new bond of fellowship between Europe and America? Does she rejoice over the progress of communication which has, as it were, made two worlds one? No indeed; she troubles her head very little about the world's progress. She only sees in the great enterprise by which an ocean has been spanned the fact that distance has been annihilated between England and her Colonies.

The London *Times* congratulates the directors of the Telegraph Company on their unexpected success. It looks upon the achievement as one of the greatest events since the discovery of America by Columbus, as it will enable the *Times* to lay before its readers every morning, intelligence from all parts of the world, and as the intelligence of a Caffre war or an Indian mutiny will reach England before the first blood shed is cold, and the government will be able to economize all the time lost by the usual means of conveying intelligence. The *Times* sees with satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries whose possessions are the most remote and therefore that England has "more to gain by it" than any other nation, and that it has done more to consolidate the British Empire than all the wisdom and liberality of English statesmen or the loyalty of the inhabitants of the English colonies could effect.

But the *Times* sees something in the modifications of the relations between this country and its own to be thankful for. The trans-Atlantic Telegraph has effected what British armies and British intrigue failed in doing; it has (according to the *Times*) half undone the Declaration of Independence! There is some comfort, at least, in thinking that it will yet require a more stupendous progress than even the Atlantic Telegraph itself to undo the other half.

This outburst of British selfishness and bad taste confirms what we have said more than once with regard to the line of telegraph just laid. It is of value to us only as a proof of the practicability of the undertaking; and it is imperatively necessary to our interest that another cable should be laid as soon as possible, which may connect the United States to Europe by the way of Ireland, as the present line is only intended to connect England and her colonies.

We think the palm of selfishness has not been won at this side of the Atlantic. What think our readers?

TURKISH INTEGRITY.

MILLIONS of treasure and worse still, hundreds of thousands of men have been sacrificed during the Eastern war, for that phantom called the integrity of the Turkish Empire. We have seen Christian powers moistening the soil of the Crimea with the blood of their bravest soldiers, to give an appearance of life to this marrowless phantom. We have witnessed their efforts, strategical and diplomatic, to establish their dream of Turkish integrity by immolating the Christian populations which are unhappy enough to be under Ottoman rule. We have seen them working might and main to keep the Cross below the Crescent.

Feeling the extraordinary position in which such a policy placed them, the Western Powers deemed it necessary to give something to the opinion of the Christian nations who looked upon the contest. Reforms were promised and religious liberty was assured. Official and semi-official writers were summoned to show to astonished Christendom that ABDUL-MEDJID was one of the most enlightened of sovereigns, that the Turk was a very civilized being after all—that it took but very little to make him almost as good as a Christian,—that he was infinitely less barbarous than the Muscovite, and surpassed in civilization only by the inhabitants of the Western nations. His hatred of the Christian was represented as merely the result of a not very deeply rooted prejudice, which communication with civilized nations would quickly remove.

The famous *Hatti-houmayoum* was promulgated—all the subjects of the Porte were to have equal rights, and when the soldiers of the belligerent nations had shot at each other sufficiently, the diplomatists signed treaties in Paris with diamond-studded eagle-quills, rubbed their hands in decorous and diplomatic jubilation, congratulated themselves, their sovereigns, and the whole world, that the Eastern question was disposed of.

But when Diplomacy goes against the force of principles it wastes its time and its energies. Its favorite hobby, this Turkish integrity, is its rock of Sysiphus, and it will only roll it up the hill to see it fall down again, until finally it lies at the bottom with Diplomacy under it. In the present state of civilization a Mahometan power in a Christian division of the world, ruling over Christians, cannot long exist,—and even its present state of epileptic vitality would have ceased ere this, were it not that Christian nations have undertaken to sustain the anomaly.

The stone which the Western Powers had such trouble in rolling up the hill is now rushing down it with a velocity which it had not yet attained. The integrity of the Turkish Empire is in a more precarious state than ever, and this time it is menaced from within and not from without,—not by the Russian but by the Turk himself. The "sick man" is laying violent hands on himself. Even diplomatists must soon see that Moslem fanaticism cannot be checked—that Moslem barbarism is not susceptible of civilization. The Sultan is a cipher and his decrees of freedom or protection mere waste paper. His Mahometan subjects look upon him almost as a renegade. They will know no fraternity with Christians, and they are showing the Sultan that his decrees are valueless, and the European powers that the Eastern war was but vanity and vexation.

Throughout the whole extent of the Turkish dominions, the Mahometans have driven the Christians to arms in self-defence. The Christians of Bosnia and Herzegovina, goaded by the cruelties and exactions of the Pachas, have risen and fallen upon their oppressors. Candia has driven a Turkish governor from her shores, and the inhabitants of ancient Creta have placed in the hands of the various consuls a declaration, fastening on the native Mahometans the most heinous crimes and the grossest oppression. The mountaineers of Prince Danielo have driven from Montenegro the invading Turks. Syria is in open insurrection; the Christians that dwell in the mountains of Lebanon have rushed down upon the desecrators of their temples. Mahometan fanaticism assassinates at Djiddah the representatives of the two nations who took the principal parts in endeavoring to save the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

The last news from Alexandria states that the bloody tale of the massacre was listened to at Mecca with a ferocious joy by the Mahometan inhabitants, whose fanaticism equals what it has been at the very worst periods of its history. The massacre was the subject of rejoicing, and the great Mahometan hymn, the *Muled*, was sung in the mosques in honor of the horrible event. The same demonstrations are said to have taken place at Medina, and a number of Greek Christians, subjects of the Porte, residing in these cities, were obliged to seek shelter in the houses of the authorities from the fury of the mob.

So the Eastern question is in a more complicated state than ever; the Ottoman empire is being torn to pieces by its own subjects. Will the Western Powers still allow themselves to be lured on by the *ignis fatuus* of Turkish integrity? Will they still allow the Christians living under the Moslem yoke to be oppressed and tortured by the fanatic Mussulmans? Will they help the latter to keep down the former, or will they send an allied army into the Sultan's dominions, to be permanently employed in aiding the Sultan's government in preventing the excesses of its Mahometan subjects? We see no other way of keeping up for a while longer the diplomatic delusion called the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

The force of principles is more powerful than the force of diplomacy or that of arms. Congresses may meet, protocols be issued, treaties drawn up and signed, blood may be shed and treasure wasted, but the Eastern question, as long as its solution is sought through Ottoman integrity, will ever remain unsolved. Its only solution is to be found in the independence of the Christian provinces under Turkish rule, declared and guaranteed in solemn congress by the representatives of all the Christian powers of Europe.

A HINT TO THE GALWEGIANS.—It is probable enough that the English government, if it do not turn a deaf ear to the application for an appropriation to effect certain improvements in the harbor of Galway, will have recourse to the policy of procrastination. The people of Galway and of all Ireland should recollect that procrastination in their case will be not only the thief of time but also of prospective wealth and commercial development. If the government show a disposition to delay the grant, they should not wait for its tardy action, but take the matter into their own hands, and organize a national subscription to effect a truly national object. The Irish of New York and the United States and a large portion of our native-born citizens would, we doubt not, be happy to second their efforts by contributing their quota of the sinews of enterprise.

THE TORONTO CRYSTAL PALACE.—We see by the daily press, that our Canadian neighbors have drawn up a petition to Queen Victoria, requesting her to confer her authority on the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the royal family, to proceed to Canada and represent Her Majesty in opening the Crystal Palace at Toronto, which it is expected will be ready for inauguration about the first of next October.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AT CHERBOURG.

Among the sovereigns of Europe at the present moment, he, who in his bristling port of Cherbourg receives the Queen of Great Britain is certainly the most observed. One cannot help regarding with a feeling of wonder, the successful course pursued by the extraordinary man on whose head the French have placed the Imperial Crown. He has succeeded in bringing to his capital nearly all the crowned heads of Europe and has had shoals of the inferior members of all the royal families to visit him in his palace of the Tuileries. He brought France as a power to a higher position than she ever before occupied. Sovereigns shiver at his slightest movement, and diplomatists tremble when he launches a new vessel. France in his hands is the key-stone of the European arch of peace.

He has finished the Louvre and completed Cherbourg. This last work is but little palatable to his Britannic ally, who looks upon it as a threat, for the cannons of Cherbourg point towards the British coast. So great was the feeling on this point in England that the visit of the Queen was looked upon with an unfavorable eye by the mass of the people, and there were some who, in their simplicity and their dread of the Emperor, whom their imagination metamorphosed into a sort of Imperial Ogre, feared their Queen was going to be kidnapped, and look d upon Cherbourg as a trap to catch sovereigns.

The English journals, though they do not push their anxiety to the grotesque extent of the popular suspicion, betray, in spite of themselves, what a prominent place Cherbourg occupies in their thoughts. They cannot hide the idea which has taken possession of their minds, that the Cherbourg fetes are an imperial way of menacing Great Britain. They proclaim that there is no sacrifice of dignity in sending the Queen and Prince Albert to be witnesses of the glory and strength of the third Napoleon—to bear testimony to the success of a principle which their predecessors sacrificed so much to destroy, and in their short-sightedness believed annihilated. The very fact of a haughty press like that of England taking the trouble to proclaim that their nation's dignity is not sacrificed, is a proof that they feel the humiliation.

The fears of a French attack on England which are betrayed in the journals of the latter country, have so far in our opinion nothing to justify them. Napoleon has revenged his uncle more effectually than he ever could have done by armed efforts. He has had quiet, political vengeance enough, and has had his share of glory both civil and military. He leaves nothing undone to consolidate his position for he knows that to keep his place among those who have not won a diadem but found it in their cradle, he must make them fear him. But we ever judge others by ourselves, and the British government whose policy has ever been to keep faith only as long as it is their interest to do so, cannot believe that other governments are moved by any more chivalrous motives than those which animate themselves.

Sailing of the "Prince Albert" for Galway.—The departure of this steamer for the port of Galway on last Saturday, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of a number of Irish and American gentlemen, residents of our city. They chartered the steamboat *W. H. Webb* to accompany the *Prince Albert* down the bay, and fired two hundred guns in honor of the new Galway line, a compliment which was answered by the *Prince Albert* to the same extent. An excellent band of music on board the *W. H. Webb*, played several Irish and American national airs during the trip. The excursionists partook of a collation on board the *Prince Albert*, and when they reached the Highlands the two steamers parted company, the Ireland-bound vessel steaming gallantly away on her homeward voyage amid the cheers and good wishes of those who testified their sympathy with the enterprise, by escorting her out of our port.

The Know-Nothings at Loggerheads.—Our unenlightened fellow-citizens of the Dark-Lantern organization, seeing that they can effect nothing by abusing Catholics and their religion and by calumniating the adopted citizens of the Republic, have taken to fighting among themselves. They are about to give up the ghost as a political body and to throw their votes and their prejudice into either of the two great parties which now stand upon the political battle-field. But their difficulty is in the choice; some pull one way and some pull the other. The end of the tugging is a split. Considering their numbers, their enlightenment and the able leaders they can boast of, it was scarcely worth their while to divide their interest. They should have given it whole and entire to one or other of the political organizations which divide the country. There is a popular saying, which though it may be wanting in elegance does not lack force, to the effect that there is no use in making two bites of a cherry.

It would be desirable that the Know-Nothings should imitate the two great feline exemplars of division—the Kilkenny cats. They will not, however, mutually devour each other, but will turn up in another shape, and we shall have henceforth to look out for both Democratic and Republican Know-Nothings.

Curiosities of Literature.—Our illuminated (per dark lantern) cotemporary, the *Express*, usually makes a diurnal deposit in the general cabinet of literary curiosities; its offering is often doubled, sometimes tripled, occasionally quadrupled. In giving an account of a schism among the Jews, it says that a new prayer-book has been conjointly produced by three *rabbits*. It does not say whether they were living or dead.

In a report of the reception given at the house of C. W. Field, Esq., in honor of that gentleman's success, the *Express*, in enumerating the amusements of the evening, says, the time was spent "last though not least, in *digesting* the various bounties, in the shape of luxuries," &c. What an intellectual way of celebrating the success of the cable! The *Express* should offer a prize for a poem to be entitled: *The Pleasures of Digestion*. It is welcome to the title.

The West Troy Post Office.—We are happy to learn from a reliable authority that our friend, Mr. . Grattan, lately appointed Postmaster of West Troy, has received his commission from Washington. A good deal of factious opposition to Mr. Grattan's appointment was displayed by the local bigots who infest his neighborhood, and strong efforts for his removal were made in high quarters, but without effect. He will no doubt make an efficient public officer, and do credit to the discrimination of his political friends.

A Query.—A card transferred to the columns of the Buffalo *Catholic Sentinel* from the Drummondville *Reporter*, "solemnly certifies" that a certain—or rather uncertain—individual is no Catholic, but a member of a Protestant sect. Can the Buffalo *Catholic Sentinel* or the Drummondville *Reporter* inform us if the person whose name is appended to the card alluded to ever held the position of teacher in the Common School of Fort Erie, C. W.?

The Archbishop's Sermon.—One of our Eastern cotemporaries, in its useless attempt to have New York news at as early a period as metropolitan journals, published an incorrect version of Archbishop Hughes' sermon delivered on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the New Cathedral. Correctness in the case of a sermon which will become historical, is as valuable, if not more so, than dispatch.

Our Minister to the Holy See.—The Hon. J. P. Stockton, United States Minister to the Holy See, left this city for his post by the steamer *Arago* on Saturday.

St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., was dedicated on Sunday, the 15th inst. An eloquent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Very Rev. Thos. Heyden.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, August 20th, 1858.

Sickness and other causes have prevented me for six weeks from sending you my regular weekly letter. I resume to-day that duty, and hope, henceforth, to have no crevasse in the regular series.

When I last wrote you, I promised to take up the subject of the appointments of Irish adopted citizens to places of honor and profit in the various government departments in this city, and shew therefrom the true value at which the political services of our people are held, and impart to them, as a part and parcel of the body politic, their share of the patronage of a democratic government.

There is in the heart of every true Irishman, whether at home or abroad, one leading impulse respecting the principles of government, which is, that where their allegiance is required for its maintenance, no invidious or exclusive distinctions shall be made between them and other subjects or citizens, when all are equal before the law, in intelligence, qualifications and trustworthiness. Fair play, with every Irishman, is his jewel, and where this rule of conduct is departed from by those who have been dependent upon his services for support in the attainment of any position in life, he is the readiest of all human beings to feel and resent the insult. Facts are stubborn things, which sophistry cannot change, so I come now to redeem a part of my promise, leaving to those whom the matter most concerns, the remedy for the abuses that I point out. I begin, therefore, with

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary.
John Appleton, of Maine, Assistant-Secretary.

There are in this department twenty-five clerks, two or three messengers, assistant-messengers, and a few laborers, or night watchmen, with an aggregate pay of nearly $60,000. The *Irish* portion of this amount of patronage is in the neighborhood of $5,000, or, in the ratio of one to twelve. Edward Stubbs, an appointee of General Jackson, gets $2,000 Hugh O. McLaughlin, an appointee of President Pierce, $2,000; James McGrann, assistant messenger, $700; and two laborers, say $350 each. Mr. Buchanan's administration, therefore, can found no claim to Irish gratitude in this department for the appointment of a solitary citizen of Irish birth to an office in it.

I come now to the diplomatic bureau, numbering three hundred appointments, including Ministers, Consuls, Commercial Agents &c., &c., whose aggregate pay is $857,600, or upwards, while the proportion of this vast sum doled out to Irish talent and patriotism by democracy, is nothing more nor less than the paltry pittance of $4,200, viz: $2,000 a year to John Higgins, Consul at Belfast; $2,000 a year to Hugh Keenan, Consul at Cork, and the fees of office only to John J. Mahony, Consul at Algiers, which are not more than $200. The value of the Irish element of society in the United States, by taking this schedule as a test, is about one cent in the dollar, or, in other terms, one native citizen is of more intrinsic value to democracy than one hundred Irish, when the loaves and fishes are ready for distribution.

The October and November elections are approaching, when the Irish election stock will rise (only like bank-bills in promises to pay) above par, with the administrative cliques for the purpose of putting some paltry, pot-house politician in office, and enabling him to shout for his party to the tune of several thousand dollars a year, with pickings and stealings to boot. Some of the Irish, in the fervency of their patriotism, will, I regret, forget their own manhood and mingle in the unmeaning cry set up by those interested demagogues to catch their votes for the occasion. But, sir, I am proud to have it in my power to inform your readers, that a better idea of the manner in which politicians use and abuse Irish confidence begins to obtain in every part of the country from which I hear.

In my next I shall analyze the Treasury Department, with some appropriate reflections on the numerous Know-Nothing appointments in it, since Mr. Buchanan came into power.

Sigma.

DIED.

In New York, August 6th, Joanna A., wife of Dr. P. J. Lynch, and daughter of George Hill, Esq., of Albany.

Her remains were brought to her parents' home, which she left a beautiful bride but a few months before. The funeral service was performed in the Cathedral before the same altar where she made her nuptial vows, and the same clergyman who then officiated preached her funeral sermon. She was always identified with any work of charity in which the ladies united, and many a beautiful piece of workmanship bore testimony to the ardor with which she applied herself to her appointed task. Her last moments were strengthened by the life-giving sacraments of that Holy Faith of which she was a devoted member. *May she rest in peace.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., *Publishers*,
164 William st., New York.

Notice.—Subscribers should be particular not to pay all who may represent themselves as Travelling Agents for the Tablet. There has been some one representing himself as our Agent in Massachusetts and some other Eastern States, but whose name we cannot learn. Will some oneg ive us his name? The following are our only Travelling Agents at present:

Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.
Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn...Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan

Now Ready—First Volume of the New York Tablet, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857–8. Price $2 50.

Mr. Daniel Finn is appointed our Special Agent for the State of Michigan to canvass and collect for the Tablet. He has also a good assortment of Books for sale.

Mr. Leonard is authorized to collect and canvass for the Tablet in Carmansville, Manhattanville, &c.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

The New York Tablet and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York Tablet and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Wanted—A Carrier to serve the Tablet on the East side of the City; an active man can do well as the route is a large one.

NEW AGENTS.

Newport, R. I.....William K. Delaney.
Pembroke, C. W.....James Heenan.

We publish on our 10th page this week, a letter from Loretta, Pa. The institution it speaks of is well worthy the support of the Catholics of Pennsylvania. The buildings have been enlarged within the last year, and the Faculty is numerous and is capable of teaching anything the pupils may require.

The attention of our readers in the Eastern States is called to the circular of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Lowell, Mass. They have a beautiful building. It is well situated, fronting on the Common, which gives to the inmates a beautiful view.

Classes will be resumed in the College of St. Francis Xavier, West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on Monday, the 6th of September, 1858.

Michael Driscoll, S. J., President.

Studies will be resumed on the first Monday in September at St. Mary's School for Young Ladies, No. 229 East Broadway, N. Y.

All letters for John Graham, late of Chicago, Ill., should be addressed for the present to him at Xenia, Ohio.

New Books, just received and for sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.:

Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions	$1 25
Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry	0 75
Foot of the Cross, by Faber	0 75
Crassat's Meditations	1 50
Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales	1 25
Life of Pope Pius VI	0 50
Alice Sherwin	0 75
St. Margaret of Cortona	0 50
Silva, or the Triumph of Virtue	0 50
Martha, or the Hospital Sister	0 38
Huc's Christianity in China	1 50

☞ Sent by mail on receipt of the price mentioned

Literature.

THE AMERICAN PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. With new Analytical Methods for the Solution of Arithmetical Problems. By PETER ULIC BURKE, M.D.E. New York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 164 William street; Boston: 128 Federal street; Montreal, C. E., corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets. 1858.

The American Practical Arithmetic is intended for the use of the pupils of the Christian Schools, and is, we doubt not, destined to become a text-book in all their institutions. It may be supposed by those whose acquaintance with arithmetical text-books is confined to the advertisements of their publication—that the country is flooded by works of the sort and that there is no need of adding to the general store. We must certainly admit that there are arithmetics enough extant—if they were only of the proper kind. That some of them are good and useful manuals we will not deny, but though arithmetics in general are plenty they leave at the same time plenty of room for improvement. Among those now in use, the golden mean has not been found: some are too elementary, others are much too difficult for school text-books and contain a great deal of matter worthless to the student, a great number of questions worse than useless to him, for they only tend to puzzle and embarrass him instead of giving him a correct insight into the mysteries of the science of numbers.

This golden mean, in our opinion, and in that of persons professionally competent in the matter, is found by the author of the work before us. It is copious without being prolix, neither too elementary nor too abstruse. The various rules are clearly and concisely given. The exercises under each rule are well selected and sufficiently numerous to make the learner perfectly familiar with it. Proper gradations are observed so as to lead him on in easy and almost unnoticed progress, one exercise being the stepping-stone to the next.

In this regard, every teacher will instantly perceive the superiority of the work over the mass of those published, and every student will feel its advantages. His time will not be uselessly expended in working too great a number of exercises under one rule. In most of the arithmetics now used, from one to three hundred problems are given to be solved under a single rule, when from twenty to fifty would be perfectly sufficient to give the student a thorough knowledge of it. The analytical system, adopted by Dr. Burke in the present work, is one that merits general adoption. By it almost any question can be solved in a third of the time required for its solution by the old round-about method. The following letter of approbation from the Brother Superior of the Brothers of the Christian Schools shows that Dr. Burke's labors have received the appreciation they deserve:

MONTREAL, *March* 30, 1858.

SIR:—We have examined the manuscript copy of the Arithmetic which you sent us, and think that it is all that we could desire, and in clearness of expression and reasoning excels any that we have yet met with in the United States, and we have not the slighest objection to your stating that we have adopted it for our schools.

In saying that we have adopted it, we have not said sufficient to express our feelings; I should add that we make this engagement most heartily, and with sentiments of gratitude to the author, believing that he has conferred a great benefit on our Catholic schools.

I am, with profound respect, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
F. FACILE.

Dr. P. U. Burke, Utica.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, from 1789 to 1856. By the author of the "Thirty Years' View." Vol. VIII. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. 1858.

The value of this work to the student of American history and of the history of American politics for a period of sixty-seven years, is inestimable. The debates are presented to him in a condensed form, and he is saved the necessity of burrowing for them among the musty piles of records of congressional debates. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and the journalist, above all others, will have most reason to bear witness to its usefulness.

The work is clearly printed, and well and strongly bound.

TWO MILLIONS. By WILLIAM ALLAN BUTLER. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway.

This is a satire by the author of the poem which made such a noise some time since: "Nothing to Wear." We consider this last effort much superior in diction and execution to the author's first performance. The leading idea may not be so strikingly original, but the poem as an ensemble will add much to the new poet's fame. There was in "Nothing to Wear," much defective versification, poor hyming and rhythmical incorrectness. The present poem is much more free from those defects, and in general reads smoothly. Some weak rhymes, however, are still to be found in it, and we must energetically protest against the Cockney rhyme of "aroma" and "Homer." "aromer" "Homer"—it is too Cockney by half. Apart the few blemishes of this sort, the poem is a good one; there are some very admirable passages, some noble thoughts clothed in striking language.

THE FARM. A Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture, &c. New York: FOWLER & WELLS.

This useful little book is by the Author of the "Garden." It contains a variety of valuable information necessary to every farmer, and we cheerfully recommend it to the worthy tillers of the soil as one of the most useful books they can purchase on the subject of agriculture.

THE AMERICAN PRIMARY ARITHMETIC, prepared for the Junior Pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. By PETER ULIC BURKE, M. D. E. New York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 1858.

This little work is designed, as its title indicates, for the junior classes in the Brothers' schools. It is admirably adapted to the youthful understanding. The young beginner is not puzzled with rules, nor wearied with prolix exemplification. In this book exercises merely are given, and it is left to the teacher to explain how they should be worked. In our opinion it is far superior to the old plan of making children learn rules by "rote," without understanding them. A clear and concise explanation will do more to give the tyro a knowledge of what he is doing than weeks of learning dull and sometimes obscure rules by memory will do.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, No. 11. September, 1858. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

The interesting article on the English poet laureates, real and supposed, is continued in the present number of our Boston monthly friend. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" is making immense progress, having already "popped the question," and been accepted by the schoolmistress. We wish the happy pair all the felicity possible.

The "Atlantic," although yet so young, has already paid in the present issue its first tribute to death. It concludes with the obituary of one of its contributors, C. W. Philleo. In the poetical department of the number there is nothing which merits special notice.

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

IT IS NOT THE HABIT THAT MAKES THE MONK.

I. Assuredly *it is not the habit that makes the monk*, any more than the uniform makes the officer, or the silken gown the lawyer. One may wear the insignia of a noble profession, and want that which constitutes its life, that interior disposition which God alone sees, and which alone merits His rewards. However respectable may be your costume, if you discharge the duties of your state in a negligent manner; nay, even if you fulfil them exactly, yet act, not for God, but for men, you are, in the eyes of God, but a *whitened sepulchre;* properly speaking, appearances to the contrary, you are neither a monk, a soldier, nor a lawyer. Let us at once apply this truth to ourselves, my good friends;—let us ascertain whether to the All-seeing eye, we are what we appear to the world. Let us take care that under the guise of a virtuous, honest man we are not at bottom, if not villians, at least far different from what we seem.

II. No, *it is not the habit that makes the monk.* Even in another sense, when the chances of social revolutions deprive a man of the honorable garb of his order, and that he still continues, nevertheless, to preserve its spirit within him, and to practice as far as may be the duties it prescribes, we see plainly that the uniform is but an accessory, and may disappear without detriment to the principal. When, in the evil days of '93, monks and priests made their way into the prisons disguised as gaolers, and, to carry the Sacraments to the sick, feared not to assume the garb of soldiers, porters, or woodcutters, it was seen that *it was not the habit that made the monk.* It is well proved in many a distant country, whither missionaries go, at the peril of their life, to bring the truth to idolatrous nations. It is only by means of the most varied disguises that they obtain admission to those countries, where, after making, perhaps, but a few converts, they generally end with martyrdom. No, *the habit does not make the monk.*

III. *The habit does not make the monk;*—but it serves to distinguish him; and that is sufficient to oblige us to pay the same respect to the habit as to him who wears it. Tell me, friends, what would you think of a soldier who, seeing an officer pass to whom he ought to present arms, would say: "*It is not the epaulette that makes the officer;* I will not pay any honor to him, until I find out whether he is brave and efficient. For all I know he may be some good-for-nothing fellow raised from the ranks by favor or intrigue!" To say nothing of the military punishment to which this factious reasoner exposed himself, might not one say to him: "The epaulette indicates a superior; it is his own affair whether he is worthy of his position or not; your duty, is to honor him." In like manner, you see a priest, let not your first thought be: "Perhaps that is a bad priest;"—but rather, "*That is a priest,* in other words, a minister of Jesus Christ; on that account, in virtue of what faith I have, be it ever so little, I owe him the most profound respect."

Even supposing that faith has perished in your soul, gratitude, that *memory of the heart,* is not quite extinct there. Do you not hear its voice telling you: "That is the sacred garb worn by the venerable man who baptized me (and do you not prize the grace of baptism?), who, by their touching instructions, prepared me for my first Communion, on that day which is still the most cherished in my recollection;—who, in the tribunal of penance, poured such delicious balm into the festering wounds of my soul? And do they not continue now the same sacred ministry in regard to my children? Wherever there are sorrows to console, or sufferings to assuage, from Mount St. Bernard to the ends of the earth, from the scaffold and the prison-cell to the hideous plague-house, there it is that priests and monks are found.

When you see even at a distance the military uniform which your father wore in the days of your childhood, a feeling of tenderness and respect moistens your eyelids. And are not priests your fathers? Let others, therefore, insult, if they dare, their sacred habit. For you, it is to venerate it, and believe that it covers a heart worthy of God and the Church, a heart entirely devoted to your well-being. A hundred to one, but you will be right.

BEHOLD THOSE ABBEY WALLS.

Behold those abbey walls so gray,
Oh! where's yon turretts' chime?
Songs of the blessed where are they?
That swell'd in olden time.
Where are those hallowed choirs at even?
That matin music where?
Those hymns, that once were sung to heaven,
Now angels sing them there.

The sunlight of departing eve,
The moonbeam glancing through
The broken arches, teach to grieve,
For hearts long broken too.
As o'er yon mouldering hangs,
That wreathe the ivy makes,
Thus round the heart shall memory's pangs
Cling dearer while it breaks.

The green tree o'er thine altar bends,
The long grass sweeps thy wall,
Deeply her sigh the midnight sends
Along thy chancel hall.
Of sainted memories calm and bright,
No legend needs to tell,
For story's pen must fail to write
What ruin paints so well.

YOU SEE THAT I AM HAPPY NOW.

You see that I am happy now,
That I have stopp'd the gushing tear,
That pleasure sits upon my brow,
Because you are beside me here.

For sadness fills my anxious breast;
My heart is torn by hope and fear—
Nor can I have one moment's rest,
When you are not beside me here!

Though short the time you stay away,
To me each moment seems a year,
And I but languish all the day,
Until again I see you here!

Then leave me not, and I shall be
As happy as I now appear;
For what is all this world to me,
If you are not beside me here!

W. N. S.

OUR NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 16, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—When the traveller first approaches this centre of fashion he promises himself a few weeks quiet and freedom from the turmoil of business, and if he judges by first appearances he will think he is sadly mistaken; for no sooner does the boat reach the wharf than his ears are saluted with cries of "Want a carriage, sir," "Here's a hack, sir," "Any one for the beach," &c., mingled with others soliciting your patronage for the Fillmore House, Atlantic House, Bellevue, &c., which tends to bewilder and thereby render him an easy object to be seized by some attache of one or other of the enterprising hotels, who, proud of his exploit, gladly conducts him to the carriage, and off and away they speed for the hotel, where, having duly registered your name, you are conducted by a colored waiter carrying your luggage to the room allotted you. When you set about recovering your senses, feeling as if you did not know where you were or what brought you there, which having done you descend to terra firma and are surprised at the number of splendid equipages dashing along, filled with the elite of fashion, here and there you perceive ladies enjoying themselves on horseback, and such good riders as to call the blush of shame to the cheeks of many of our whiskered and moustachied young gentlemen who gallantly escort them, but somehow it generally happens they occupy the place where the *groom* should be before the ride is finished. The hotels here are of the first class in general, but the "Ocean" has the most boarders of any at present. It counts among its guests the Hon. Mr. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida; Hon. Mr. Barrenger, formerly Minister to Spain; Hon. H. C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn.; the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, and E. Wilkins, Esq., of the New York *Herald*. In addition to the other visitors here are the Count de Sartiges, Minister from France to the United States, and suite; Lord Napier, British Minister, who is stopping with Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, and five other ministers from the different Powers of Europe, together with others from South America. Hon. Edward Everett is here, and the guest of Sydney Brooks, Esq., Hon. Nathaniel B. Durfee, is sojourning at the Atlantic, and Governor Chase, of Ohio, at the Bellevue. The muses also have added their quota, as besides the usual summer bands we have Carl Bergmann, Madame Gazzaniga, Signors Brignoli, and Albites, and Madame Stephani.

There are some handsome buildings, but the Catholic Church far surpasses any of them. They are now finishing the tower on which are placed four statues of the Evangelists. It also possesses a bell of remarkably fine tone. There are few such edifices in the States. I heard Mass there last Sunday, which was the *fete* of Napoleon III., and noticed among those present, the French Minister, Lord Napier, and other foreign officials, according to their dignity, occupying the front pews. I distinguished among the choir Madame Gazzaniga, Madame Stephani, and the other musical stars stopping here; the visitors and residents of note were also present. The weather has been very wet during the past few weeks, which I think has deterred many from coming up. Hotel charges average $2 50 per day, though good board and choice accommodations can be obtained in private families for $1.

RAMBLER.

ST. FRANCIS' ACADEMY, LORETTO, PENN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—Having read in your columns accounts of various Catholic colleges during the past three or four weeks, and obtained therefrom a general idea of our educational resources which are daily progressing, I am much pleased to know that the material prosperity of our glorious Republic can only be equalled by her advancement in useful information.

On this principle, being rejoiced that Providence is blessing our land with an influx of saving knowledge, I feel an impelling desire (when collegiate excitements are nearly over), to say a few words on an institution, the Exhibition of which took place on the 14th ult., and at which I had the satisfaction to be present. From the many periodicals that have given publicity to the estimated worth of St. Francis, from the popular respect in which she is regarded, or perhaps from a motive of modesty in undertaking a theme clothed with so much delicacy in the description of individual merit, her learned friends have spared you the trouble of noticing the literary proceedings of July.

The students were examined previous to the Exhibition, in the following languages: Greek, Latin, French, German, &c., &c.; in Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing, Algebra, Logic, Book-keeping, &c., and in all the other branches which constitute a thorough English education. All past off creditably, and suffice it to say that the Rev. gentleman who tested the proficiency of the various classes were perfectly satisfied.

The exercises on the day of public display were of a more attractive tendency. A large number of persons were in attendance at an

early hour to witness the performance. The programme was composed of a number of original speeches, dialogues, dramatic pieces and a debate, ably supported by four of the senior students who elicited the warmest applause and awakened sentiments of admiration in the mind of the visitors.

The 14th of July was a proud day on the Mountain. It was an occasion of much interest to that select auditory, free, indeed, in the true sense of the word, and particularly has been the day of incorporation, which, by the way, took place shortly after the Exhibition, indicating, beyond doubt, that the officers of jurisprudence and other citizens of the Commonwealth fully appreciate her usefulness, and consider her entitled to a place among the American privileged institutions.

From all such marks of favor towards the school, strong hopes are entertained that popularity will increase, pupils be multiplied in the usual proportion, and amenity direct public opinion to grant the same immunities to other nurseries of erudition, founded on such benevolent and patriotic motives.

I fear I have trespassed on your valuable columns by this article, penned, not to give *eclat* to a particular school at the expense of others, but to frankly speak my sentiments, give merit its due, and candidly direct the young tyro seeking a temporary abode of instruction, that in this place his intentions will be realized. Now, as such travellers start from home about August or September, I can tell them they will be conducted with railroad speed on the Central Line towards Cresson Station, where hundreds, perhaps I might say thousands, largely partake of the Mountain House hospitality, and those refreshing breezes in its neighborhood so favorable to health.

By this time another mode of conveyance might pleasingly be desired by which the College buildings can be reached in half an hour or less.

OBSERVER.

LOWELL, August 10th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Please to insert in the columns of the TABLET that the election of the Y. M. C. L. Association took place on the 10th inst. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months: President, Patrick P. Cassidy; Vice-President, John Tierman; Clerk, Michael F. Pender; Collector, Francis Owens; Treasurer, Fergus McOsker; 1st Librarian, Francis Owens; 2d Librarian, John Leahney, jr.; Trustees, James Loughran, Peter McQuaid, Owen Meehan, Hugh McMahan, and David O'Keefe. The Society is now in a prosperous condition, as it numbers about 100 members, and has a good Library.

Yours with respect,

MICHAEL F. PENDER, Clerk.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

Dr. Walsh, the late lamented Archbishop of Halifax, was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, some time in the month of November, 1804. When quite a youth he manifested a precocity of talent which won for him the respect of his classfellows and the esteem of his teachers. Indeed, when a boy he wrote English with vigor, purity, elegance and correctness. His proficiency in Greek and Latin surpassed anything that can be imagined; and so strong and faithful was his memory, that he could repeat, without a book, all the ancient classics. His memory was faithful to the end, and what he learned when a student, he did not forget in mature manhood. His *alma mater* was St. John's College, Waterford. He was ordained Priest on the 25th March, 1828. His priestly functions were exercised in the Archdiocese of Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Calcutta in 1838; this appointment he refused; but out of obedience, he became Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia in 1842. He afterwards became Bishop of Halifax, and in 1852 was created first Archbishop of the same.

For nearly 16 years has this great and good man lived amongst us, acting, according to his convictions, with his great energy for the public good. He has won for himself the respect and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of knowing him, and we are sure he has departed this life without one personal enemy.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Holy Cross on Saturday, 14th ult., at two o'clock.

Possessed of talents of the highest order, he labored perpetually to store his vast mind with useful knowledge, and in all probability, he paid for his profound erudition and unrivalled literary acquirements by the loss of health, which an application to study of twelve or fifteen hours a day, broken only during several years by the performance of the arduous duties of the episcopacy, must have impaired, if it did not wholly. As a scholar, a thinker, an author, a preacher, a theologian, and, above all, as a prelate, he ranked amongst the first men who have adorned the new world; but his great ambition was not that he should appear great before men, but that the great mission entrusted to him may be fulfilled; that the Catholic religion may be established in the hearts and virtues of the people, the surest foundation for such a superstructure, and that Catholics may attain their proper position in the Provinces. To this end he wrote and spoke and thought; to this he devoted his whole life with a zeal that consumed him.

The Archbishop was not 54 years of age, and a few years ago the people hoped that he would long be spared to the Church his virtues so adorned; but for three or four years past his health was bad. After assisting the great Council at Rome, when the decree respecting the Immaculate Conception was promulgated, he remained several months on the Continent and in Ireland; but all the skill of the first physicians afforded him no permanent relief, and he returned to Halifax satisfied, we believe, that he could not live a very long time. His sufferings for some time were very great, and for some weeks his death was daily looked for.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE AND PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

A part of the following appeared in our Second Edition of last week. The note at the bottom from Mr. De Santy, chief electrician at Trinity Bay, explains the reason of its not being published complete.

The Queen's Message.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty, VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain:*

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

TRINITY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, New York:

The Queen's Message was completed at five o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception Valentia desisted sending it, in order to make some slight repairs in the Cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent South as if it constituted the whole Message.

DE SANTY.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph was celebrated on Tuesday evening, August 17. The City Hall and numerous other buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and crowds of persons attended the exhibition of fireworks in front of the City Hall. At ten o'clock all was quiet. The exhibition of fireworks was concluded, the people had all departed to their respective homes. When near midnight the City Hall bell sounded an alarm of fire, and it was soon known that the City Hall itself was on fire, and had been for some time. So far as it is at present known, the fire commenced at the base of the cupola. It was seen by several persons soon after 11 o'clock, but was not announced by the bell-ringer until near 12. Then the Fire Department was aroused, and in a very brief space of time a very large number of engines, with their Companies, were at the scene and in operation. But the height of the cupola was too great to be reached effectively by any of the streams of water. The consequence was, that notwithstanding every effort was made that could be made to extinguish the flames, the fire not only ascended, but descended, until the roof and the interior of the upper story was entirely destroyed. For a long time fears were entertained for the safety of the Records in the County Clerk's office; in the office of Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council; in the Sheriff's office; in the Library, and other departments of the City Government, the records of which are kept in the City Hall. Mr. Myers, one of the Clerks under Mr. Valentine, arrived at the scene early, and caused policemen to be placed at several entrances to the Records, with directions that as soon as they should be endangered, to commence their removal to a place of safety. The damage by fire is principally to the upper story of the building; the damage by water is inconsiderable. The Records, it is believed, have not been seriously injured, and if so, only by the water that was poured on the building. The Fire Marshal is investigating the cause of the fire. Several affidavits were made. The bell-ringer says that he and two friends were conversing, when they saw the flames rush up through the cupola. It was so sudden and spread so fast, that he could not ring the bell to sound an alarm. It is against the rules to allow any one except the bell-ringer in the bell tower at any time or on any pretence, except that of legitimate business.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara* arrived off the light-ship early on the morning of the 18th. Mr. Field, and several other gentlemen connected with the Telegraph expedition, came to the city on board the steamtug *Achilles*, the ship being obliged to wait for high water to come over the bar. At 2 o'clock she got under way, and proceeded up the Bay and harbor amid the firing of salutes, the waving of flags, and the cheers of the people, who went out to greet her. Fort Hamilton fired a salute of 32 guns, the Spanish frigate *Berenguela* also fired a salute, and 100 guns were discharged from the Battery. In the evening the principal streets in every part of Brooklyn were brilliant with illuminations. The City Hall was lighted up, and a salute was fired from Fort Green. Early in the evening Capt. Hudson was escorted by a detachment of military and an immense concourse of citizens to his home at the Mansion House, where he received congratulatory addresses, and made a brief speech in reply. From this point he was taken to the City Hall, where he was obliged to shake hands with hundreds. The crowd was addressed by Cyrus W. Field and other gentlemen belonging to the Telegraphic expedition.

Later news from Utah is received. All the Mormons who were able returned from Provo, and matters were apparently quiet. Brigham Young, fearing assassination, as it is alleged, had shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard of his followers. Gen. Johnston was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Colonel Loring, with three companies of the Third Infantry and one hundred riflemen, had departed for New Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia* at this port, we have news from Havana to the 9th inst. It is unimportant. The officers and crew of the American brig *Nancy*, supposed to be a slaver, have been released from imprisonment, and it is thought the vessel will be cleared.

Seventeen counties of Kansas have been heard from officially, and incomplete returns have been received from seven. In these twenty-four the votes for the "English proposition are 1,869, against it, 10,735.

The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, have arrived in Washington. Their representations of the condition of affairs in the Territory throw no additional light on the subject.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Proselytism in Ireland.—The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt and the Publicans of Dublin.—Tenant Right.—Formation of a class for the study of the Irish language.—Suicide by a merchant.

DUBLIN, August 6, 1858.

Proselytism — or "Souperism," as it has been happily termed — never was so much alive in this unfortunate country, (where it may be said to be indigenous,) and especially in this city, than it is at the present moment; and never before has it assumed so many shapes and forms. No place, person or condition is too obscure, too wretched, or too low for it. Where want and misery most exist, there you will find the Proselytizer with his Bible in one hand and his gold in the other, like some evil genius tempting the starving wretch to abandon the faith which he reveres and loves, and to which, whatever he may now do, he will cling in his dying moments. Proselytism is universal in Ireland just now. It obtrudes itself everywhere. Into the garret of the striving sempstress—into the wretched room of the working man, half paid, with his large family, half fed—into the kitchen of the poor maid of all work—into the school room—into the poor-house—into the hospital, and on board ship. It animates bishops and their wives, rectors and their wives, curates and their wives — it inspires country gentlemen and ancient maiden ladies. Food and raiment are brought to its aid—wealthy England sends ever so much money annually to maintain it; and pious Protestants dying, leave large bequests to it. But with all this power, force, and influence, it is not making way—the old faith remains firm in the people in all their poverty and temptation. The various schemes and plans of the Proselytizers in this city were fully described at a late meeting of the "Catholic Dormitory of our Blessed Lady of Charity"—an excellent institution, which has been got up for the purpose of taking in and providing for in some way the destitute poor children of the city, and of thus saving them from falling into the snares of the Proselytizers who are always on the watch, with the cruel purpose of picking up and perverting poor destitute children whom starvation and misery of every kind have made reckless. It was stated on that occasion by a Catholic clergyman that a large number of the Registry offices for governesses, servants, &c., with which the city abounds, are made subservient to Proselytism, and that poor "Popish" servants seeking employment are advised in these establishments to represent themselves as Protestants, and are told that if they did so they would speedily obtain situations. To meet this monstrous evil it has been determined to open a Registry office for servants under the care of the lady members of the Society. A grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of this most meritorious Society, will be held shortly; and, no doubt, the Catholics of Dublin, always most charitable, will gladly contribute to place the Society in a position to defeat the un-Christian and unmanly designs of those who make such unscrupulous war against the ancient faith of the people.

The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, who has devoted himself with unwearied industry for many years to the spreading of temperance principles in this city, has commenced an agitation under the sanction of the Archbishop, with the view of inducing the publicans of Dublin to close their establishments during the entire of Sunday instead of until two o'clock, P. M., as at present. The Very Rev. gentleman points out how, by adopting this course, the publicans would advance the cause of religion, effect a great public good, and perform an act which in the end would benefit themselves and their families. The publicans, however, do not seem disposed as a body to adopt the suggestion. They argue that if they were to close their shops all day on Sundays an illicit sale of spirits would commence which would be more injurious in its results than the sale by the recognized houses. There are many, nevertheless, who believe that Dr. Spratt will, in the end, achieve his object, the importance of which to the people, both spiritually and temporally, cannot be over-estimated.

A meeting of the Friends of Tenant Right will be held here in the course of the present month for the purpose of taking council together, and of considering on the present position and prospects of the Tenant cause. The general feeling in Ireland is, that the Derby government "sold" the Tenant-Righters in Parliament, by leading them to believe that in the liberal progressive line of policy which the government intended to pursue would be included such a measure of Tenant Right as would satisfy those who have been so long laboring to obtain this important boon for the unhappy Irish tenantry, and then after quibbling and dodging on the subject through the session, slipping off without doing anything in the matter. Everybody who can take an impartial view of the matter (and they are not numerous) says it is as plain as the daylight that the Derby government never intended to do anything for the Irish tenants, and the general opinion is that they never will give such a measure of Tenant Right as the country requires.

The committee of a society which has been formed for the promotion and cultivation of the Irish language have announced that they intend to open a class in a few days for the study of the Irish language under the tuition of an accomplished Professor. An Irish "gentleman" of the present day will be ashamed to confess that he is ignorant of the French language, and yet the same individual would not blush (as he sho ld do) when he tells you that he does not understand you bidding him "good day" in his native language. It is time to put an end to this state of things, and it is to be hoped that the praiseworthy and national project of the Society will meet with the success which it deserves.

A wine merchant in this city, Monsieur A. de Morin, a native of France, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Monday morning last, at his residence in Percy Place.

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Telegraph.— Cherbourg.—The Queen's visit.—The Prorogation of Parliament.— The Queen's Speech.—Sir D. Baird.— Lord de Redcliffe.—The Jews' offering to Lady Russell.

LONDON, 5th August, 1858.

The three great events of the week are the Cherbourg fetes, the successful termination of the Atlantic telegraph expedition, and the Queen's visit to the French Emperor and Empress at that port. The two latter topics by dividing the attention of the public have caused the good news of the cable to be received rather calmly, considering the magnitude of the enterprise. Cherbourg is certainly—and I regret to say so —more the point to which the public eye is directed than to Valentia.

However I shall not make any concession to popular prejudice in this case, and I shall commence with that topic which is uppermost in my own individual mind. To commence then, the news that Ireland and Newfoundland were at last united by telegraph after so many ineffectual attempts to accomplish that union, was most unexpected. Every one was prepared to receive intelligence of failure. The satisfaction at the result is general but not very demonstrative; in business classes a greater interest is taken in the success of the enterprise, and when it was heard that the cable was positively laid, and that signals were being transmitted between the Irish and transatlantic ends of the wire, the shares advanced from £300, at which they were quoted the day previous, to £1,000, and finally became stationary at from £700 to £800. This is the best meed of praise John Bull can give to any enterprise.

The papers have been full of Cherbourg during the week: descriptions of the harbor and fortifications, historical sketches, &c., have been published on all sides. I have no intention of making you undergo them, as they may be found in any good gazetteer. Suffice it to say that even here Cherbourg is looked upon as impregnable. It is true that Sebastopol was also thought to be impregnable until it was taken by the allies. Nobody, however, will be in a very great hurry to test the truth of the adjective as applied to Cherbourg. The advices we have so far received assure us that the journey of the Emperor and Empress on their way to Cherbourg was one continued ovation. Our little royal lady and the Consort, famed for military hats of a curious form, left Osborne House, on Wednesday, on their way to the strong box of Napoleon III. The members of the House of Commons, among whom were Messrs. Bright, Roebuck, the Attorney-General, &c., took the steamer *Lera* for Cherbourg on Wednesday morning. The Queen arrived at Cherbourg on Thursday morning. Her arrival was honored by a salute from the Gallic fleet, and she was visited by the Emperor shortly after her arrival. Cherbourg is said to be crowded to such an extent that an ocean steamer, the *Barcelona*, has been converted into a floating hotel for the accommodation of the sight-seers.

The general feeling with regard to the Queen's visit to the Emperor is that the British nation is "letting itself" down by allowing its crowned representative to go over the water a second time to be a witness to the triumph of the *parvenu*. However, it is felt that the concession is necessary, and there is no desire to fall out with the lucky Buonaparte. There is no nation, as you are aware, that can "let up" or down its pride, according to circumstances, with such coolness as this same British nation.

Next in importance comes the prorogation of Parliament which will not meet again until Tuesday, the 19th of next October, and will thus give your correspondent a little rest from the long-winded speeches and disheartening reports he is obliged to read in order to give your readers the proceedings of Parliament in a weekly nut-shell. He alone knows how many columns of speeches and remarks it takes to make a single paragraph, when their outward flourishes are cut down.

The Queen's speech is the subject of universal censure—I was almost going to write—contempt. I must also add my quota to the general censure. I have had occasion during my career as a correspondent and journalist to criticise many of those inane documents called "Queen's speeches." But in all my experience I never saw anything to equal the present one. The Royal oratrix (by commission) is afraid to approach any one of the great subjects of the day; the general subjects touched upon are walked about and tremblingly touched as if with a very long stick. There is nothing definite on any subject, and the speech can be said to be rich in nothing but hope.

Sir Colin Campbell's aide-de-camp, Sir David Baird, has arrived from India, having come home on sick furlough for the recovery of his health which has felt the effects of the Indian climate.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe who gained such notoriety in Constantinople, during his diplomatic career, intends passing the winter at Rome. Lady de Redcliffe will also spend that season in the Eternal City.

It is rumored that all the Jews in the metropolis are about to express their gratitude to Lord John Russell for his efforts in removing their parliamentary disabilities and have determined on presenting his noble lady with boudoir furniture consisting of a table and four chairs which are to be made of solid silver. That certainly is a present worth offering, and worth receiving too. It is a pleasant thing to be friends with the Jews.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Christians of the Turkish Empire.—Turkey in Asia.—Troubles in Syria.—The Christians of Lebanon.—Attack on a Church.—The monks of St Augustine attacked by Mahometans.—Flight and submission of the latter.—The Maronites in arms.—Who the "Maronites" are.—Protest of the Mountaineers of Lebanon against the new Turkish Governor — The Christians of the Island of Candia.—How the Mahommedans acted towards them.—Arrival of Mdlle. Eveillard and M. Emerat from Djeddah.—Mass for the repose of the souls of the murdered French consul and his wife. — General de Goyon. — Conversion.—Cherbourg.—Cardinal Morlot.—Cardinal Wiseman.—Death of Mgr. Canova.—Napoleon's finger.

PARIS, 29th July, 1858.

Nicholas of Russia was not mistaken when he said that Turkey was a sick man. Never was the Ottoman Empire throughout its whole extent—throughout its European and Asiatic dominions—in a more unhealthy state than at present. The course of medical treatment resorted to in the Eastern war has not produced any real, salutary effects. The contact of the Turks with the nations of civilized Europe has had very little effect on them, and the liberal measures of the Sultan are but dead letters as has been seen in Herzegovina, in Bosnia, in Montenegro, in the Island of Candia, at Djeddah in Arabia, in Syria, on Lebanon—in all of which places the Christian subjects of the Port have been the victims of Mahometan fanaticism. The tranquillity which in Syria was disturbed by fanatical Turks having entered a Church on Lebanon on the festival of the Nativity, while the Catholics were engaged in their devotions, and having dispersed them with blows, profaned the sanctuary, and dangerously wounded the priest who officiated, is not yet restored, nor is it likely to be. On the 20th of June the religious of the Order of St. Augustine established at Kartebba were working in their gardens when they were attacked and assaulted by a troop of *Metellis* (Musselmen of the Ali sect.) However, when the monks who happened to be in the convent heard that their brethren were attacked they hastened to their relief, and the Mahometans precipitately fled, leaving, however, one of the monks wounded by several dagger stabs. When this news spread through the country 10,000 Maronites took up arms, and would have exterminated the Metellis if the latter had not thrown down their arms and promise to agree to any demand the Maronites might make. They were pardoned on condition that they should pay 30,000 piastres to indemnify the monks, and 10,000 to defray the expenses of the expedition. Two children of one of the Mahometan chiefs were kept as hostages.

These Maronites are a Christian tribe and owe their name to a certain Abbe Maron who converted them in the seventh century. They have been under the domination of the Turks since 1588, but in their mountain homes have preserved the freedom of their religion which differs in some points from ours. They have preserved their native language and their ancient manners and customs. Their subjection to the Porte consists in the payment of an annual tribute. According to a census taken in 1844, the Maronites of Mount Lebanon numbered between five and six hundred thousand souls.

Letters from Alexandria of the 13th inst. state that Syria is in arms—that Tripoli, Latakia, Bar-el Kamar, were in open insurrection. The Lebanon mountaineers were coming down *en masse* to protest against the appointment of the new governor of Syria. Ismael Bey was said to be mortally wounded, and dead bodies were found on the roads within a few miles of Beyrout. M. de Lesseps, French Consul in the latter city, has great influence with the Christian population, and aided by the force of his government will, it is thought, succeed in calming the Turks at least for the present.

Order does not yet reign in Candia. The Christians have addressed to the Consuls of the different Powers another protest against the infamous conduct of the Mahometan natives of the island towards them. They request the Consuls to present it to the Sultan. They state that in the southern province the Turks have assassinated Christians. They have outraged and mutilated women after having robbed them of everything they possessed. They treated in the most inhuman manner the Bishop of Arcadia; they stopped him on the road, stripped him of his clothes and money, tore his venerable beard, and left him in a pitiable state on the public road. They have cut and burned the olive and fruit trees in various portions of the country, and took from the convent of St. George twelve thousand piastres in money and property valuing twenty thousand. They tore down the gates of the two churches of Rethymo, broke the statues, the lamps and sacred vessels therein with the butts of their guns, and having torn open the tombs, they dragged from them the bones of the dead and discharged their guns upon these latter. It is strange if these atrocities do not justify, in the eyes of the Christian powers of Europe, the rising of the Cretan Christians, and induce them at length to do something to alleviate the sufferings of Christian populations under the savage rule of the Turk.

Mlle. Eveillard, the heroic daughter of the French Consul, who, with his wife, was numbered among the victims of Mussulman treachery and fanaticism at Djeddah, has arrived here. M. Emerat, the Secretary who behaved so bravely on the occasion of the massacre, has also arrived. He has already received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. On the day of her arrival M. Eveillard was presented to M. and Mme. Walewski. It is rumored that the Porte will pay an indemnity of 150,000 francs to the family of the murdered Consul, and that Mlle. Eveillard will be provided for by the Emperor and Empress. There is a generally expressed desire that the heroine of Djeddah should be appointed reader to the Empress. A Requiem Mass was offered up last week in the Cathedral of St. Brieuc, for the repose of the souls of M. and Mme. Eveillard, the victims of Mussulman rage in Djeddah, who were born in St. Brieuc. All the members of the Chapter, and a great number of the Clergy assisted, and an immense concourse of the laity, were present. Among those present were the President and Prefect of the Tribune, the Procureur-General *pro tem.*, the Receiver-General, and the English Vice-Consul. Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister, went in person the other day to see Mlle. Eveillard. It seems to me that he would have done much better by staying at home; the sight of any one of his race is only calculated to call to the young girl's mind the mangled bodies of her matyred father and mother.

General de Goyon, Commander of the Army in Rome, has arrived at Marseilles by the *Philippe Auguste* and is expected in this city at any moment.

Letters from Vienna state that a son of Baron de Bruck has become a convert to the holy Catholic religion. The young gentleman is a lieutenant in the Austrian navy.

Everybody is talking about Cherbourg and the approaching fetes, and everybody that can get there is going. Monseigneur the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has received an invitation from the Emperor to be present at the fetes. His Eminence will arrive in Cherbourg about the 6th.

The Cardinal blessed and inaugurated a new communal school for boys in the Rue de la Roquette on Friday last.

From Venice we have intelligence of the death of the distinguished prelate, Monseigneur Canova, brother of the illustrious sculptor of that name. The bishop was a great lover and patron of art and literature. His remains will be placed by the side of those of his brother Antonio, in the splendid temple built by him at Possagno, their native village.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman is expected at Bagneres de Bigorre, in the Hautes Pyrenees, that ancient watering place which has remained in fashion since the time of the Romans. It is still one of the most favorite and thronged resorts in France during the watering season. His Eminence it is said intends passing a few weeks in this pleasant spot.

A correspondence published in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles notices the fact that certain English papers have had the bad taste to show a certain susceptibility with regard to the statue of Napoleon I., which is to be raised in Marseilles, because the statue's index finger is pointed in the direction of England. The *Nord* of Brussels states that in order to calm the agitation produced among the London Press, orders have been given to make the statue execute the military movement of "right face;" so that instead of looking towards the East, that is towards the English coast, the face of the statue will be turned to the harbor and the North-West. "The English," says the *Nord*, "can now visit Cherbourg without being threatened as they imagined by the finger of Napoleon I." Our English friends of the Press are morbidly susceptible with regard to anything concerning the first Bonaparte.

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DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP "PRINCE ALBERT."

The departure of the steamship *Prince Albert* for Galway, on Saturday last, with 246 passengers and over 400 tons of freight, is to be regarded as conclusive evidence as to the final success of the line. At eight o'clock in the forenoon of the above day she left the North river and anchored in the stream opposite to it, where she remained moored till the time of sailing arrived. A steamer at Peck slip, chartered by several Irish and American citizens for the occasion, was ready to start at half-past ten o'clock, having on board a band of music and a large number of people interested in the welfare of Ireland. She was gaily decked with flags as she steamed round to the North river, and landed at the foot of Chamber street, where two brass field pieces—9-pounders—were taken on board. She then headed directly for where the Galway steamship was anchored, and on nearing her, at half-past eleven o'clock, fired twenty-one guns, which were instantly returned from the deck of the *Prince Albert*, which was thronged by a multitude of passengers.

On stepping on to the *Prince Albert* the occupants of the small steamer were welcomed by Captain Waters, her commander; and Col. Kelly and Capt. M'Mahon, who were principally engaged in getting up the demonstration, introduced a large number of the visitors, and stated that it was their intention to escort his vessel as far as the Highlands. Very cordial exchanges of friendship succeeded, when the escorting steamer left the side of the *Prince Albert* in order to be in advance of her as much as possible before she left her anchorage. The *Prince Albert* having all her passengers on board, was ready to start at ten minutes past one o'clock—fifty minutes after the other steamer. The order was given to "weigh anchor," hoist colors, &c., and three minutes afterwards she was gaily dressed in bunting, having the American flag on the foremast, the French on the main, and the Spanish on the mizen mast. At fifteen minutes past one her head was turned down the stream, then she fired a gun, and tripped along for the Narrows, which she reached in thirty-five minutes.

At Fort Hamilton she slacked up and waited proudly for her less fleet but not less spirited escort. The small steamer was soon alongside, and her company transferred again to the *Prince Albert*, where they partook of a collation fully characteristic of Irish hospitality. The scene at the final separation was affecting. A cheer was given for the *Prince Albert*, and three for the Galway line, one for Pliny Miles, the special agent, and three for Ireland and the United States. When the ropes connecting the two vessels were loosed, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from both vessels, and after this an incessant fire was maintained till the *Prince Albert* had got so much ahead of her escort that her hull was concealed beneath the distant horizon. The cheering and waving of hats, and shouts of "Farewell," "Success," &c., were equally well maintained, as long and far longer than they could be heard or seen by the people on board of either vessel. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Sophia E. Cox, Morton Toulman, W. L. Cole, of the *Irish American*; Wm. Gleason, D. Fillolson, W. M. Dyer, H. B. M. Consul at Baltimore; Miss Jane McCord, John M. Michell, Samuel Leahy, Mrs. Anne Stiner, P. Murphy, W. Peters, Anthony Sheridan, Michael Phelan, Mrs. Mary Phelan, Alfred Gumm, Mrs. Josephine Potter, Edward Bruel, Thomas Hughes, Patrick McGlynn, C. J. Finney, James Maxwell, S. Hamilton, Lawrence Keefe, Mrs. Mary Keefe, J. P. Rogers, Miss Anne Gobrick, Patrick Duffy, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Young, John Hughes, A. Gilmartin, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, David Davis, M. Finegan, A. Clements, James Alexander, John Shippen, and 182 in the steerage.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

Gentlemen that Shave, wanting a superior article, should purchase "VROOM & FOWLER'S" WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. JOHN B. VROOM, only manufacturer, 72 Cherry street, N. Y. ag7 4t

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The inquiry is fair for Pearls, and at some improvement in prices; sales of 30 bbls. at $6 12½. Pots are steady; sales of 28 bbls. at $6.

COFFEE—Recent liberal arrivals have increased the sales of Rio to about 40,000 bags, and of all kinds 67,000 bags and mats; the sales are only 617 bags Rio at 10½c., and 275 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market was firmer, and for many descriptions closed at an advance of about 10c. ₱ bbl., though with a wide margin in prices according to quality. The sales embraced about 14,000 to 15,000 bbls., including some parcels for export. The market closed at about the following quotations:

Rejected superfine	$4 05@$4 30
Standard superfine State	4 60@ 4 85
Common to good Western	4 1⁰ @ 4 85
Extra Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio	4 75@ 5 85
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping brands)	5 55@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 75
Canadian superfine and extra	6 10@ 6 80
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	6 75@ 8 00
Rye flour	3 50@ 4 25
Corn meal	4 25@ 4 40

FRUITS—We hear of sales of 200 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 12½; 250 do. Bunch at $2 50.

FISH—Dry Cod are steady and in moderate request; the stock and receipts are alike moderate; sales of 400 qtls. Western Bank at $3 37½. Mackerel are firmly held, the stock being small and in few hands; sales of 175 bbls. large No. 3 Massachusetts at $8 50. Herring are in good supply, and remain quiet at unchanged prices.

HAY—The demand is fair and the market is steady; sales of 1,100 bales at 40@60c ₱ 100 lb.

HIDES are firmer and in good demand; the sales show in some instances ½c advance; sales 6,000 Oronoco at 24½@24½c., 6 mos.; 1,700 Buenos Ayres, to arrive from Europe, at 26½c., less 3 per cent.; 2,800 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, at 27c., 6 mos.

HOPS—There has been quite a movement within the past two or three days, based on the reports of great damage to the crop in this State. The sales for the past three days amount to over 800 bales. We quote at 4@6c.

IRON—Scotch Pig sell slowly at $22 for common, and $23@23 50 for prime American brands, 6 mos. Common and refined English Bars continue dull and heavy. English Sheet are in moderate request at 3½@4½c. for doubles and triples, as to assortment. In Russia we note sales of 300 packs slightly damaged (by Messrs. Grenough, Burdett & Co.) at 4½@5½c., cash.

LIME—Rockland is steady; sales of 1,500 bbls. Common at 70c.

MOLASSES is quiet; sales of 20 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 35c

LEATHER—There is no change to notice.

OILS—Linseed continues languid at 71@72c. Crude Whale is steady and in moderate request; sales of 500 bbls. good South Sea in New Bedford at 48c., cash. Crude Sperm is more active and rather firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls. in New Bedford at $1 23, cash. Other descriptions are in limited request at steady rates.

OILCAKE—The market is steady; sales of 25 tons thin oblong Western at $33 50, cash.

RICE was quiet at 3@3½@3¾c

SEEDS—The inquiry is moderate for Clover Seed at 8@8¼c. Timothy Seed is in moderate request at $2 50 @$2 75 ₱ bush. of 45@46 lb. Rough Flaxseed is inactive at $1 55@1 60 ₱ bush. of 56 lb. Calcutta Linseed is inactive, but is firmly held at $1 95 ₱ bush., cash.

SUGARS are dull, and hardly so firm; sales of 350 hhds. Cuba at 7@9c., and 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; 170 hhds. Melado at 5½c., and 63 boxes Havana at 8c.

SOAP—We notice sales of 600 boxes Castile at 11c., on the spot.

STARCH—Sales are making of "Glen Cove" at 6@8c.; the latter rate for Maizena.

TEAS—The public sales were well attended, while prices ruled rather higher than those of previous sales, quality considered.

TOBACCO—The market is still unsettled and prices varying; sales 27 hhds. Kentucky at 10½@11¼c.; 117 bales Havana at p. t.; 30 bbls. Cuba at p. t.; 72 cases Seedleaf at 12½@20c.

WOOL—There is a moderate demand for domestic with a steady market and prices tending slightly in favor of the sellers: Sales for the week 75,000 lbs. fleece at 32@45c., and 20,000 lbs. lamb's pulled at 28@34c., cash. Foreign qualities still continue unsaleable to a great extent, the views of sellers and buyers remaining wide apart. We have no particular transactions to report.

WHISKEY—The market, owing to a difference of views between buyers and sellers, was in abeyance. About 26½c. was bid and 27c. asked; while small lots were sold at both figures.

Family Marketing.

With the exception of game and meat, everything is down to an unusually low figure.

Potatoes are selling at the moderate price of $1 50 per bbl., and are a drug in the market at that. There is no present prospect of an increase in the price for some time, as the farmers have immense quantities to send in. The yield was never so abundant as it has been this year. Sweet potatoes (new) are in market, and sell for $3 50@$4 50 per barrel. Tomatoes are selling for 18@25c. per bushel, no one can grumble at giving that price for them. Green corn sells for 25c. per 100—also very cheap. In fact, all vegetables are very low.

Fruit of all kinds is dearer. Delaware peaches sell for $1 50@$2 per bushel—a high price enough, but there is no prospect of their being cheaper this year. Jersey watermelons are coming in plentifully; the variety known as the Orange melon is in market, and commands ready sale among those who knows its superiority over the ordinary melon. Apples sell high; pears ditto. Green grapes are cheap.

Meats are higher than they were. Fish keeps at about the same rates. Salmon sells for 50c. per lb.; Spanish mackeral for 25c. per lb. Many prefer this fish to salmon.

Sweet Mary, A Cushla Machree.

Words by MRS. CRAWFORD, Composed by A LEE.

mf *p*

Oh! Ma - - ry, dear Ma - ry, a Cush - la ma - chree, That dear lit-tle fair - - ry so

wor - ship'd by me! Oh! twas plea - sant by moon - light with Ma - ry to rove, Thro' the

shades of Kil - lar - ney and whis - per of Love: That day we were par - ted, that sor - row-ful day, When she

f *p*

watch'd bro - ken hearted our ship sail a - way, How I long'd for the wings of the sea - - - bird to flee To my

ad lib:

own dar-ling Ma - ry a Cush - la ma-chree Sweet Ma - ry, dear Ma-ry a Cush-la ma-chree

mf *f* *p*

O! Mary, sweet Mary! where ever I roam,
I picture her still in her wild mountain home
With her dark ringlets flowing so carelessly free,
And her beautiful eyes, glancing fondly on me
Oh I'll never forgot thee tho' parted for years:

I'll never forget thy sweet smiles or thy tears,
Ev'ry pulse of my heart only echoes of thee,
Mary Mavourneen a Cushla machree,
Sweet Mary dear Mary a Cush la ma chree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

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TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
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James Kerrigan,	James Kelly,
Hugh Kelly,	Daniel Devlin,
Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
James Olwell,	Edward Bayor.
John P. Nesmith,	

PETER CRERAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

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Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

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For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

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nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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The Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 20th of July.

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Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Seton Hall College, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

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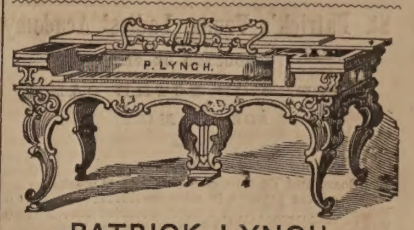

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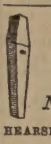

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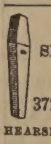

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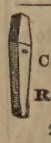

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